

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## MONEY GIVEN FOR STUDY OF ANIMAL DISEASES

### Rockefeller Institute Takes Up Cholera and Tuberculosis

The danger to health and the enormous economic loss resulting from animal diseases, such as hog cholera and tuberculosis, have at last been recognized by great business and financial interests as a matter affecting the economic welfare of the country. The government has long realized them, and the trades affected have long suffered from them, but their momentousness has never until now been properly realized by the country at large.

That a crisis has now been reached which has forced attention is indicated by the announcement this week that John D. Rockefeller has given a million dollars for the study and eradication of these diseases, and that James J. Hill has pledged \$50,000 for the study of hog cholera, with more to follow.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, one of the greatest scientific institutions in the world, has received from John D. Rockefeller \$1,000,000 as an addition to its general endowment for the purpose of organizing a department for the study of animal diseases. It announced also a pledge of \$50,000 from James J. Hill to aid in the study of hog cholera.

Heretofore the Rockefeller Institute has confined its investigations to research work in the fundamental problems of biological science and to investigations in the field of human diseases. The formal announcement of the opening in the near future of its new department contains this statement of the scope of the inquiry:

"Animal diseases are important, not only because of their economic significance but because of their close relationship to human diseases. The loss to the country entailed by animal diseases is to be calculated not only in terms of animals destroyed but with reference to the discouraging effects on enterprise in animal husbandry which such epidemics as the recent epidemic of hog cholera always exert. It has been estimated that in the Northwest alone hog cholera has killed \$60,000,000 worth of swine during the last year.

"In the history of medical science the work of Pasteur on anthrax and the more recent observations in this country on Texas fever in cattle which opened the door to present knowledge concerning insect carriers of malaria, yellow fever and other diseases are conspicuous illustrations of the value of studies on animal diseases."

In was said at the office of the Institute

that no announcement will be made as to where the animal research work will be carried on until after the organization of the department is completed.

#### May Study Bovine Tuberculosis Also.

It is understood that one of the big features of the work of the new department will be a study of cattle tuberculosis, with which so many animals are affected throughout the country. Bovine tuberculosis is often contracted by persons through the bacilli in milk that is not properly pasteurized and its danger through other dairy products like butter and cheese is also recognized. Some states pay thousands of dollars annually to cattle raisers and farmers for tuberculous cows that are condemned and killed by order of inspectors of the State Agricultural Department. But the meat industry suffers losses running into the millions through this same cause for which it receives no recompense whatever.

The problem of hog cholera is one that is confronting the meat industry with as much danger as the scourge of animal tuberculosis ever did. What these diseases have cost the industry will never be accurately reckoned. The losses are almost unthinkable. The trade believes it to be high time that the best thought and effort obtainable be devoted to a campaign against these diseases. The announcement that the Rockefeller Institute has taken up the work will be hailed with gratification.

#### WILL GET LITTLE ARGENTINE BEEF.

Dr. Clinton D. Smith, of Cornell University, founder and first president of one of the first agricultural schools in South America, doesn't think the price of meat in the United States will be affected by the importation of Argentine beef. He believes that there will not be much beef imported to this country.

Dr. Smith was sent to Brazil to establish a system of agricultural education, having been selected for the task by the United States Department of Agriculture. He spent several years in South America, and is intimately familiar with its agriculture.

"There are a number of good reasons why Argentina won't send enough beef to this country to affect the price," he states. "The most important reason is that they are not raising any more beef; they can't afford to. They can't get the labor to take care of their stock because the political and social stand-

ing of the laborer in Argentina is very low.

"Furthermore, they have to have corn and alfalfa to feed the stock. The price of corn is so high and the quality of the Argentine alfalfa is so high that these products are productive of greater returns first-hand than if they were fed to the cattle.

"It is not generally known, but there was a great slump in the production of Argentine cattle in 1913. The figure fell so far that Australia exceeded it in exports to Great Britain.

"The most interesting feature of the relation of the new tariff to the cost of living is the effect of 'free beef' and other 'free' foodstuffs on European countries. Over in England they are shaking their fists at us because the price of beef is soaring, and in Germany and other Continental countries they are wailing over the increased price of potatoes. The answer is not far to seek. The growers of the world know that the United States pays the highest price for foodstuffs. Then why should they send their products to countries where the market price is so much lower?"

#### FRESH MEAT IMPORTS FOR WEEK.

Another direct boat from South America, unloaded at the port of New York early in the week, brought the week's arrivals of foreign fresh meat up to considerable figures as compared with last week. The week's totals were 24,549 quarters of beef, compared to 8,497 quarters last week, when no direct boat arrived, and 42,797 quarters two weeks ago, when the record was made.

This week's arrivals at New York included 21,783 quarters of chilled beef, 1,950 frozen beef, 6,259 carcasses of mutton and 5,437 carcasses of lamb. All but 816 quarters of beef and 67 lambs came on the one boat direct from South America. There was also a large quantity of beef offal and cuts, aggregating 12,767 bags and boxes, and including pieces, ribs, rounds, chucks, etc. Much of this meat was distributed to outside points, but in spite of this fact the market was very heavy and dull, due partly to the Lenten season and partly to general conditions.

Cable advices from Buenos Aires report that shipments from Argentina last week were light, totaling but 11,000 quarters of beef to the United States. During the week previous exports aggregated 58,000 quarters of beef, 8,000 carcasses of mutton and 1,000 carcasses of lamb, and since January 1, 210,000 quarters of beef, 53,000 carcasses of mutton and 28,000 of lamb were exported.

## WILL GET OUR FUTURE MEAT SUPPLY AT HOME

### Opinion of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Committee

In a report on the problem of the meat supply of the United States the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce reaches the conclusion that an impartial and careful survey of the field "fails to disclose any genuine cause for alarm, but rather that excessively high prices and declining supplies are but temporary phases of an economic problem of whose satisfactory solution there can be no reasonable doubt."

The present apprehension, in the opinion of the committee, is based largely upon the study of partial and often superficial statistics and the usual tendency to judge the future by the events of the last few years alone.

"Nearly all events in nature," they say, "have a tendency to operate in cycles, and the error is constantly made of mistaking the arc of the circle for a permanent departure in the shape of a straight line. There exists today a widespread, but entirely erroneous, belief that the apparent decreasing meat supply of food with a steadily increasing population is a permanent tendency. That, likewise, it will become more and more accentuated as time goes on, with the natural results of still higher prices of meat and constantly increasing importations."

A series of charts are given, based on the figures of the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture and corrected at the census dates, 1890, 1900 and 1910, by Bureau of Census statistics. These indicate, according to the committee, "a series of ups and downs, rather than a steady tendency to decrease. While it is true that population has increased steadily during this series of years, yet it is equally true that the number of cattle per 100 of population is practically the same now as in 1870, and this, after all, is the crux of the situation." The recent trend, however, as shown by the charts is downward and the exports of beef and mutton products show a general tendency to decrease, while the imports show the opposite.

#### Causes of the Shortage.

In discussing the causes of the shortage of cattle and sheep, the first one mentioned is the restriction of the areas for profitable grazing because of cultivation. Then, too, within the past decade, unfavorable weather has been a serious factor, and other causes have had their effect. As the committee states it: "There have been seasons of protracted Summer heat and drought where both water and grass dried up and sheep and cattle in the Southwest perished by hundreds of thousands. Following these disastrous Summers came Winters of almost unparalleled severity, accompanied by deep snows and destructive blizzards. In some sections of the West and Northwest the losses ran from 25 to 50 per cent. of the entire herds."

A further cause of decrease in cattle was the shortage in crops in many sections during the hot, dry Summers and Falls of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913. In the case of hogs, the principal causes of shortage were the high prices of feed during the four drought years, and, most serious of all, the destructive ravages of hog cholera during the past few years in the West, Northwest, Central West, and South.

The committee does not believe that much can be expected from imports of beef from Argentina, Australia, Canada, Brazil, or Mexico. In all except the last named causes similar to those in this country are operating to decrease the supply in proportion to population. To domestic sources, it is believed, people must look for any permanent relief in the future. In these great promise is found.

The Panhandle of Texas is an example of one of the new and important sources of future supply. There is an area of about 25,000 square miles on which are a number of windmills that pump up the water at small cost. These are fast changing the country from vast grazing ranges to a number of small stock farms on which are grown such hardy plants for stock feed as milo maize, kaffir corn, cowpeas, and also alfalfa. The comparatively small size of these farms makes it possible to protect the live stock against blizzards. The indications are that a greater number as well as a better quality of cattle will be raised than when the plains were vast ranches.

In addition, the large and steadily growing areas under irrigation in many parts of the West and Southwest and the dry farming will afford opportunity for stock raising. In portions of Oklahoma the bankers require of farmers to whom they loan money that for each head of live stock there shall be the necessary acreage of sorghum grains or cowpeas. In the States further East, where the rainfall can be more depended on, the raising of stock on the farms is becoming not only a matter of direct profit, but one of the essentials of proper farm management.

"It is one of the truisms of economics," says the committee, "that the high price of any article greatly stimulates the supply, and this is naturally what may be expected to steadily increase the raising of stock on the farms."

#### Hope Lies in the Southern States.

But the promise of the greatest new source of supply, in the committee's judgment, comes from the Southern States. The ravages of the boll weevil forced the farmers there to raise food for themselves and for stock. This grew into a habit until now the States are raising nearly one-third of the total corn production as well as growing more alfalfa every year. The only obstacle to the South's becoming the ideal cattle section is the Texas fever tick. This is being overcome by a systematic campaign which has already resulted in freeing from the pest about one-fifth of the area originally infested, and will in a few years dispose of it altogether.

Hog raising also offers great promise. These animals can well be raised on small farms, and the forces that tend to make cattle raising more difficult render the raising of hogs easier and more profitable. Hog cholera, which was the active factor in reducing the supply of these animals, is now easily controlled.

With sheep it is another matter, and the committee does not think the outlook so encouraging. "Sheep in large numbers," they say, "are peculiarly the product of a primitive and thinly settled country, and we shall have to reverse entirely our present methods if we

are to depend upon the farm for our meat supply of sheep, though there are signs of an obvious tendency in that direction. Sheep are raised principally for their wool, and this is only economical when done in large numbers. Much, therefore, will depend upon whether it is found profitable to raise sheep and lambs for meat supply, with wool only as a by-product."

Other factors to be considered are the great growth of the poultry industry and the decline per capita in consumption of meat as food. As to the last mentioned, not only has vegetarianism increased, but people generally use more cereals, fruits, vegetables, and nuts, instead of so much meat.

#### ARGENTINE BEEF GOES INTO SOUP.

A report from Philadelphia states that a big soup company recently contracted for a quarter of a million pounds of chilled beef from Argentina, for use in its great soup producing establishment in Camden, N. J. It is asserted the company, by using Argentine beef, saves about three cents a pound over the prices quoted in the United States.

The company imports only forequarters, the hindquarters going to England. The deal has so pleased the company that it is buying enough to warrant the running of one vessel a month direct to Philadelphia. The freight from New York and cost of handling, it is asserted, amount to about four-tenths of a cent a pound. It is said to be the ambition of the company to have Philadelphia importers join in a movement for so arranging shipments as to warrant a vessel every two weeks from Buenos Aires to that city.

#### DEATH OF A LEADING PORK PACKER.

Henry C. Zeiss, former manager of Boyd, Lunham & Co., Chicago pork packers, died last Thursday night at the Henrotin Memorial Hospital, Chicago. Mr. Zeiss, who had been ill for two years, died of angina pectoris.

He resigned his position last December and went to Florida for his health. He returned to Chicago on March 1 in a serious condition and was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Zeiss was born in Marburg, Germany, in 1860, and came to the United States in 1876. He was a director, besides being manager of Boyd, Lunham & Co. He was also president of Brittain & Co., packers, of Marshalltown, Iowa. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Union League Club. The widow and two sons, Harold and Carl Zeiss, survive.

#### COLD STORAGE LOST IN SHUFFLE.

It is reported from Washington that the cold storage agitation in Congress has been eclipsed by more exciting topics, and that the hearings scheduled to take place on the McKellar cold storage bill have been indefinitely postponed. The sub-committee of House Committee on Agriculture, to which the measure was referred, is said to be entirely occupied with other legislation. Representative McKellar is no longer active in forcing the measure to the front. Since the introduction of the bill there has been an exhibition of facts and figures proving that the bugaboo of a "cold storage trust" existed only in imagination, and it is not likely that legislation will again be seriously considered until next winter.

# SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING CENSUS

## Federal Figures for 1909 Finally Compiled and Summarized

A review of the final Federal Census Bulletin on the slaughtering and meat packing industry for 1909 has appeared in the last three issues of The National Provisioner. Following the figures on scope, output, employment in the industry, volume of production and cost of materials, the bulletin takes up the figures relating to the products of the industry as follows:

### Products of the Industry.

Table 24 shows the quantity and value of each specified product of the slaughtering and meat packing industry as returned for the censuses of 1909, 1904, 1899.

There were increases during the decade 1899 to 1909 both in quantity and in value of all the products enumerated in Table 24, with the exception of salted or cured beef and salted pork, each of which showed a decrease in quantity. The largest relative increase in value is shown for fresh veal, 225 per cent. "All other fresh meat," which includes goat and kid meat and dressed poultry, and also edible offal—such as hearts, tongues, livers, heads, etc.—increased 109.8 per cent. in value during the decade.

Of the products other than meats, lard is the most important, showing an increase during the decade of 21.9 per cent. in quantity and of 119.8 per cent. in value. No statistics relative to the manufacture of oleomargarine in slaughtering and meat packing establishments were collected at censuses prior to 1909.

Of the total number of hides taken from animals slaughtered by establishments in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, approximately 8,115,000 were cattle hides and 1,445,000 calfskins. In addition, a large number of calfskins were sold on the carcasses. From 1899 to 1909 the quantity of wool taken from animals slaughtered by establishments in this industry increased 65.8 per cent., and the value 149.7 per cent.

All products not specifically called for on the schedule are included under "all other products." Among these are lard substitutes and compound lard, sausage casings, scraple, pickled tripe, pigs' feet, poultry and animal food, hogs' hair, ice and also special kinds of cars for the transportation of products.

Pork, beef, mutton and veal, in the order named, are the four most important products

for which separate quantities and values are given in Table 24. In 1909 the total quantity of these products amounted to 9,461,256,489 pounds, as compared with 8,647,753,842 pounds in 1904 and 7,901,307,910 pounds in 1899.

Table 25 shows the proportion which the quantity reported for each of these products formed of the combined total at the three censuses, and also the percentage of increase in the quantity of each during the period.

TABLE 25.

Kind.	Four leading edible products of slaughtering and meat packing establishments.		
	Per cent. of total.		
	1909.	1904.	1899.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pork, fresh and cured	46.3	48.0	55.2
Beef, fresh and cured	45.8	44.9	38.7
Mutton	5.2	5.3	5.1
Veal	2.7	1.8	1.1
Kind.	Per cent. of increase.*		
	1899-1909.	1904-1909.	1899-1904.
Total	19.7	9.4	9.4
Pork, fresh and cured	0.4	5.5	-4.9
Beef, fresh and cured	41.9	11.6	27.2
Mutton	23.6	7.5	15.0
Veal	159.2	64.1	82.4

\*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The quantity of pork produced was practically the same in 1909 as in 1899. The three other kinds of meat listed in the table, on the other hand, increased considerably, so that, although pork still held first place, it showed a pronounced decline in importance as compared with the others. The quantity of veal reported almost trebled during the decade.

(To be concluded.)

### CHANGING CHARACTER OF EXPORTS.

According to a monograph just issued by the Federal Department of Commerce, the exports of the United States illustrate very sharply the changing character of our commerce and of the occupations of our people. Agricultural products, which in 1880 formed 84.3 per cent. of the total domestic exports, were in 1913 only 46.1 per cent. of the total. Manufacturers, exclusive of foodstuffs, which in 1880 were 14.78 per cent. of the exports, in 1913 were 48.8 per cent.

The actual figures are: exports of agricultural products, 1880, \$694,300,000; 1913, \$1,121,300,000; exports of manufactures, 1880, \$121,800,000; 1913, \$1,185,100,000. The increase in agricultural products was 427 million dollars, and that in exports of manufactures considerably more than one billion dollars.

This transition of the United States from an exporter of natural products to an exporter of manufactures has been a steady movement during the last third of a century. Crude foodstuffs which in 1880 formed 32.3 per cent. of the exports, gradually diminished in their proportion and were in 1912 but 4.6 per cent. of the total. In 1913, however, their percentage was slightly larger, 7.49 per cent., due to a large wheat crop and unusually heavy exports of that article. Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured show a less rapid decline, especially during the period from 1800 to 1900, when there was but little change, the average share which they formed of the total exports being about 25 per cent.

In the early part of the present century, however, the sudden decline in the available supply of meats for exportation reduced rapidly the share which this group, foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured, formed of the total, this share having fallen from 24.26 per cent. in 1902 to only 13.23 per cent. in 1913.

The share which crude materials form of the total exports has remained practically stationary, having been in 1880 28.98 per cent. and in 1913 30.1 per cent. In both manufactures for further use in manufacturing and manufactures ready for consumption, the advance has been continuous, both in total value and in the percentage which the respective groups form of the total exports. The share which manufactures for further use in manufacturing form of the grand total of domestic exports was, in 1880, 3.52 per cent. and in 1913 16.83 per cent., and that of finished manufactures was, in 1880, 11.26 per cent. and in 1913 31.97 per cent.

TABLE 24.

Product.	1909.	1904.	1899.	Product.	1909.	1904.	1899.
Beef*—				Lard—			
Total value	\$1,370,568,101	\$922,037,528	\$788,367,647	Pounds	1,243,567,604	1,169,086,400	1,019,781,839
Pounds	4,335,674,330	3,884,952,074	3,055,241,979	Value	\$134,396,587	\$82,540,964	\$61,140,234
Value	\$339,742,608	\$255,204,676	\$220,495,401	Tallow or oleo stock—			
Fresh—				Pounds	262,844,139	(†)	(†)
Pounds	4,209,196,668	3,748,055,377	2,917,653,476	Value	\$13,499,659	(†)	(†)
Value	\$327,583,456	\$247,096,724	\$210,833,647	Oleo oil—			
Salted and cured—				Gallons	19,692,172	19,454,709	19,111,120
Pounds	126,477,662	136,896,697	137,588,503	Value	\$16,475,726	\$10,201,911	\$11,482,542
Value	\$12,159,152	\$8,107,932	\$9,661,754	Other oils—			
Veal, fresh—				Gallons	11,343,186	4,593,133	8,240,569
Pounds	252,997,078	154,212,652	84,548,128	Value	\$6,350,745	\$2,595,951	\$3,438,358
Value	\$23,058,886	\$12,856,360	\$7,709,772	Oleomargarine—			
Mutton, fresh—				Pounds	42,912,486	(†)	(†)
Pounds	495,457,894	460,754,244	400,812,014	Value	\$5,963,981	(†)	(†)
Value	\$50,735,116	\$36,880,455	\$32,681,457	Stearin—			
Pork*—				Pounds	51,957,997	(†)	(†)
Pounds	4,377,127,187	4,147,834,872	4,360,705,759	Value	\$6,871,363	(†)	(†)
Value	\$486,845,161	\$340,586,044	\$320,469,119	Soap—			
Fresh—				Pounds	5,182,572	49,838,856	(†)
Pounds	1,547,494,184	1,224,932,910	1,222,007,411	Value	\$200,765	\$1,815,154	(†)
Value	\$158,714,862	\$91,749,323	\$83,934,324	Glue and gelatin—			
Salted—				Pounds	27,936,035	17,526,456	(†)
Pounds	952,130,557	1,558,886,256	1,371,384,591	Value	\$1,944,338	\$1,087,719	(†)
Value	\$95,959,048	\$116,626,710	\$88,363,629	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials—			
Hams—				Tons (2,000 pounds)	362,136	369,074	1168,505
Pounds	789,861,744			Value	\$8,726,818	\$7,204,061	\$43,300,042
Value	\$101,089,390			Hides—			
Shoulders—				Number	9,560,138	8,039,204	6,240,414
Pounds	346,294,760	1,364,015,706	1,767,313,787	Pounds	504,563,930	456,443,857	335,968,207
Value	\$33,225,458	\$132,210,611	\$148,171,166	Value	\$68,401,515	\$44,206,107	\$32,883,626
Bacon and sides—				Sheep pelts—			
Pounds	741,345,933			Number	11,601,368	\$11,344,544	(†)
Value	\$97,856,403			Value	\$11,404,536	\$88,964,643	(†)
All other fresh meat—				Goat and kid skins—			
Pounds	257,500,083	124,307,681	80,387,411	Number	33,559	(†)	(†)
Value	\$16,392,768	\$9,579,718	\$7,810,553	Value	\$20,679	(†)	(†)
Sausage, fresh or cured	\$59,564,582	\$33,179,235	\$25,962,709	Wool—			
Canned goods—				Pounds	21,858,926	16,377,333	13,176,686
Pounds	121,376,837	(†)	112,443,021	Value	\$8,327,095	\$5,229,521	\$3,334,439
Value	\$15,345,543	\$16,114,005	\$9,106,931	Amount received for custom or contract work	\$1,329,739	\$198,825	\$141,154
*Includes only products specified. †Figures not available. ‡Includes fertilizers only. Figures not available for fertilizer materials. §Includes pelts purchased for wool pulling.				All other products	\$32,969,299	\$53,590,910	\$47,331,910



## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

### FAT SHRINKAGES IN RENDERING.

A Canadian packer asks this question:

Editor of The National Provisioner:

Can you give us the actual amount of shrinkage in rendering, of both the steam and kettle rendered lard? We would appreciate the information if you can supply it.

Fat shrinkages vary according to the nature and quality of the fats rendered. Hog killing stock, for instance, rendered under steam pressure may yield 44 to 50 per cent. of lard, while cutting stock may yield from 30 to 35 per cent. Rendered in an open kettle, leaf lard will shrink about 10 per cent., and back fat around 20 per cent., with but slight variance if properly handled.

Rendered under steam pressure the following yields of lard from various fats were obtained in a test: Hog heads, 20 per cent.; gut fat, 40 per cent.; ham facings, 50 per cent.; fat trimmings, 50 per cent.; neck bones, 12 per cent.; pig's feet, 12 per cent. Condemned hogs will run approximately 50 per cent. grease.

### POINTS IN COMPOUND LARD MAKING.

An old subscriber of The National Provisioner in England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In making compound lard, what do you recommend as the best temperature at which to drop the mixture on to the roller, taking it for granted that one only uses one roller, and that one cooled with brine?

Is it not a fact that a mixture of cotton oil and stearine is best cooled down or kept agitated by air rather than by mechanical means? Because very often I have noticed that a mixture of cotton oil and stearine, or cotton oil and edible tallow, will separate if agitated by mechanical means, but if agi-

tated with air it seems to prevent the mixture seeding.

In your opinion is the reason the mixture goes seeded accounted for by the fact that they have not been blended at the right temperature or that the agitation was not sufficient? These may be small points to trouble you with, but it is these small points that make the easy running of a plant.

The best temperature at which to run compound over the roller is largely a matter of how cold your circulating brine is. However, it will be found that very satisfactory results are obtained when the compound goes over the roll at from 100 to 105 degs. Fahr., or the lowest possible point without crystallization.

Mechanical agitation is equally as good as air. Seeding is caused entirely through allowing the mixture to get too cold. When fat mixtures containing beef fats come to temperatures of 115 to 118 degs. Fahr., the beef stearine will separate, and the shorter the time in passing down to a temperature cold enough to be satisfactory for "compound" to go into packages, the less will be the molecular change.

Two rollers are far better than one, eminent authorities state.

### SALTING AND HANDLING HIDES.

A Wisconsin packer sends in this inquiry:

Editor of The National Provisioner:

What is meant by "hides out of first salt," and why are they specified as such? Also what preference have they over other hides, and why? Do hides gain in weight if re-salted? Is there any advantage in salting hides in a pit with brine covering them? Your opinion will be appreciated on each of these points.

"Hides out of first salt" means exactly what it says; in other words, the hides have not been re-salted. The generally accepted procedure in handling hides is as follows: As soon as the hides are dropped off the cattle on the killing floor, keeping them as free of water and blood as possible, they are taken to the hide cellar to be inspected and graded. Then they are placed in their respective "packs" and salted liberally, using 30 to 35 pounds of good, clean hide salt per

hide, usually a No. 2 grade of rock salt; crush the large lumps. Some packers advocate the use of 5 per cent. borax and 10 per cent. fine salt with the regular hide salt, which should be free of dirt.

Hides should be kept in a clean, dry cellar, avoiding outside air circulation, and at a temperature of about 55 degs. Fahr., and when so carried may be shipped in 15 to 30 days. Usually, however, the buyer claims the right to 30 days in cure after the pack is closed, the hides being dryer then than at 15 days. Hides will shrink in the pack around 12 to 15 per cent. We are speaking of packer hides, which bring the best prices.

There is nothing to be gained by resalting or covering with brine. Hide buyers know their business thoroughly. Keep your hides clean, free of scores and salt and store as above stated, and you will obtain the best results. Hides should be cooled off thoroughly before placing in the pack.

### KIND OF CURING PICKLE TO USE.

A subscriber in the East writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Which is the best method, when packing hams or shoulders in tierces: to use dry ingredients—salt, sugar and saltpeter—and fill the tierce with water; or to use "made" pickle? What strength should pumping pickle be?

We should say by all means use a prepared pickle chilled to 34 degs. Fahr. or lower. This pickle may be made of whatever strength desired, say 80 degs. for instance, when all the ingredients in their proper proportion have been added. There is a distinct advantage in boiling "made" pickles and then chilling to the proper temperature for use.

Pumping pickle should be at least 110 degs. on the salometer and may be made 115 degs., and may be used at 32 degs. Fahr., or even 28 degs. The amount of pickle pumped into hams and shoulders is at the discretion of the operator. The parts most liable to "sour," however, should be injected. Thoroughly chilled meats, pure curing ingredients, clean packages and correct temperatures are essentials necessary to the successful curing of any kind of meats.

## RAW MATERIALS OR WASTE—WHICH?

When the Consolidated Rendering Co. built its new plant at New Haven, a part of the equipment was a double-effect Swenson Evaporator for reclaiming fertilizer from tank water. This apparatus is now being installed in the new plant. It is standard policy now with the Consolidated Rendering Co. to put in an evaporator for tank water in every new plant. This apparatus is considered as much a matter of course as are the boilers and other parts of the power plant. Each one of the 25 or more affiliated companies has such an equipment—all of them, as it happens, being Swensons, the first of which was installed about 15 years ago.

This is in direct contrast to the practice of most of the independent medium-sized packing houses or rendering plants, where it seems to be the custom

to consider tank water as a waste, and to make no effort to reclaim from it the valuable ammonia which it contains. In nearly all these cases, however, after two or three years of operation the management awakens to the fact that the direct income from this tank water is sufficient to pay for the evaporator within a few months after which the income is clear profit. One plant in Chicago estimates that the profit from this source amounts to more than \$100,000 annually, a figure far in excess of the original cost of the equipment.

It seems to be clear, therefore, that inasmuch as this tank water contains so good a percentage of ammonia-bearing materials, salable at a good figure for use as fertilizer, there is no question as to this by-product being raw material and not a waste product.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

49-30



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by

**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

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HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

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Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

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### AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, Fred Krey (Krey Packing Co.), St. Louis, Mo.

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## SIZING IT UP RIGHT

Public opinion, and even newspaper opinion, has pretty well settled itself on the oleomargarine question. That product is no longer regarded in the renegade class and treated with humor or contempt. It gets recognition on its merits. When a newspaper like the New York Journal of Commerce, which never showed much friendship for oleomargarine, says plainly in a recent editorial comment on existing discriminatory laws against the product that this legislation "was the outcome of efforts by combined farmers' associations, and has no sound foundation except the self-interest of the men who are interested in dairy products and want to maintain the demand and the price therefor," it hits the nail squarely on the head. "Laws to maintain a butter price monopoly" would have been putting it in fewer words.

Commenting on the introduction of a recent bill in Congress to reduce the discriminatory tax this newspaper says:

"There seems to be no good reason why such a measure should not be adopted if the goods are truthfully and openly labeled with such name as may be assigned to them and with a correct statement of their ingredients. Experience, as well as chemical inquiry, has shown that oleomargarine is a wholesome product when properly manufactured, and one which allows a considerable saving in a costly item of household expense. The present legislation, whereby discriminating taxation is levied upon the product, was the outcome of efforts by combined farmers' associations, and has no sound foundation except the self-interest of the men who are interested in dairy products and want to maintain the demand and the price therefor."

The public is aware of the situation, and the butter lobbyists realize that they have their hands full to keep such legislation on the statute books, let alone strengthening it for their own selfish purposes. The butter grip will be loosened before it is tightened.

## HOW OTHERS HANDLE MEAT

Our Federal Government spends millions a year in inspection and regulation of our meat industry, and States and municipalities spend much more. Inspection requirements cost the meat packing trade millions of dollars in addition, because of losses through condemnations, severity of definitions, frequent changes in equipment, materials and methods because of revision of rules, etc. We have the finest system of meat inspection in the world. And yet it is the fashion to hold up our meat packers to public odium as "food poisoners."

Let us see how they do it in other countries. Australia is just now attracting much attention because of its great meat resources. It has long been a heavy exporter of meats to England, and will soon be sending much meat to the United States. It is an enlightened, English-speaking and presumably up-to-date country.

In commenting on Australian methods of handling meat in a recent issue The Pastoral Review, the leading trade publication of that country, said: "The treatment of stock from the time they are trucked to the time they are killed is a scandal to a civilized nation." But the handling of the live animals is not all. The same authority describes the handling of the meat intended for export—some of it to the United States—as follows:

"The frozen meat is still conveyed through the filthy streets of Sydney in ordinary carts, with tarpaulins over them. This takes place in the middle of summer in a temperature of possibly 90 degs. and over. Clouds of dust are smothering everything, and the meat is then treated as depicted in the picture herewith. It is thrown on the filthy wharves, put into the old-fashioned canvas slings, which invariably, when the weight comes on to them, cause broken legs

and shanks, and in fact the treatment could not possibly be worse than it is."

In the issue in which this criticism appears are published photographs of the dirty methods of loading meat for export, the dumping of mutton onto the dusty wharf in midsummer at Sydney, etc. It is a striking object lesson.

In a recent letter the Australian correspondent of The National Provisioner described conditions until recently existing in Australian retail shops, which were open to the street, with dust blowing in, insects flying about in thousands and even street dogs making free about the meat shop. Now a great reform has been achieved by requiring either mosquito netting or glass fronts for the shops. This contrasts with the modern United States meat shop, which not only has a closed front, but also glass-enclosed and refrigerated show-cases and meat boxes. Refrigeration in a meat shop in Australia is practically unknown.

Compare such conditions, both in packing and retail trades, with those in the United States, and it would seem that our packers and butchers are not such awful criminals, after all!

## A SUGGESTION TO EXPERTS

It has been amply demonstrated that crushing, grinding, cutting and hashing of bones and fats—such as cattle heads, etc., and sheep and hog fats—prior to rendering in open vessels has been productive of better yields and qualities of oils. Hence why not crush, grind (disintegrate), cut or hash bones and fats going into the steam pressure tank, and cook at a lower pressure and temperature and in a shorter time? Or if 40 pounds of steam is necessary to a highly-flavored steam lard, the material thus manipulated would cook out in a shorter time and show a better yield of grease than it does at present, when thrown into the lard and tallow tanks in chunks. There would also be less trouble with "cold spots" in a tank. How about this, packing-house experts?

## NOT ENOUGH LIKE HIM

Father Maurice J. Dorney, of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Chicago, known throughout the meat trade as the "King of the Stock Yards," died recently at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, at the age of 63 years. He was a man of world-wide reputation, and was beloved by everybody from packinghouse presidents down to the humblest stockyards laborer. He was equally and impartially the friend of all. His influence had been often exerted in labor troubles, in social reforms and in countless ways that made him a man of enormous influence for good. He will be sadly missed in Chicago and especially in the neighborhood of Packingtown. There are too few like him.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The City of Dayton, Ala., contemplates erecting an abattoir.

The erection of a pork packing plant is contemplated at Polson, Mont.

Swift & Company's new branch house at Biddeford, Me., was opened last week.

The Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, Sylacauga, Ala., will rebuild its burned plant.

Armour & Company's branch house at Stamford, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

Armour & Company will erect a meat station at 1156 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The West Lumberton Oil Mills' fertilizer plant at Lumberton, N. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The Dyer Packing Company, Vincennes, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

J. D. Clinard and M. Cummins, Adams, Tenn., have formed a partnership and will manufacture fertilizers.

The Citizens' Cotton Oil Company's plant at Taylor, Tex., has been sold to B. W. Crouch, of Fort Worth.

C. J. Davison and others, Greensboro, Ga., have organized the C. J. Davison Company, to operate a fertilizer plant.

The Raleigh Cotton Oil Company, Raleigh, N. C., has secured a site of 5 acres and will erect a plant to cost around \$75,000.

H. H. Berryman and others have organized a company with \$30,000 capital stock, to erect a cottonseed oil mill at Alton, Tex.

The American Cattle Company, Denver, Colo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,250,000. A. E. De Ricqlès is president.

The Sea Island Cotton Company, Charleston, S. C., is erecting a new oil mill. A cold-press system is to be installed at a cost of \$25,000.

The Osceola Supply Association, Bassenger, Fla., has been incorporated by R. L. Pearce, W. P. Underhill and others to erect a fertilizer plant.

C. T. Wright, of Celina, Tex., and George I. Baldwin, of Dallas, are organizing a company with \$25,000 capital stock to erect a cold press mill.

The Sabine Fish and Fertilizer Company, Sabine, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,200 by J. R. Adams, T. S. Read, Sr., and others.

The Old Dominion Packing Company, Buchanan, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by H. A. Latane, L. O. Vaughan and others.

The Oppenheim Casing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by H. D. Oppenheim, I. J. Solomon and F. W. Sullivan.

The Gulf Menhaden Company, Houston, Tex., has been organized with \$250,000 capital stock to manufacture fish scrap and oil from menhaden. B. D. Lackey is president.

The new owners of the Natchez Packing Company, Natchez, Miss., contemplate a number of changes in the plant. The capacity of the lard compound plant will be increased.

C. T. Bailey & Company, of Portland, Me., have incorporated with \$75,000 to manufacture, refine and deal in glue, gelatine and other substances. A. F. Jones is president.

A 100-ton cottonseed oil mill and cottonseed products-handling plant is to be erected at Texas City, Tex., by P. A. Fitzhugh and H. Bailey, of Houston, and others. The cost of the plant will be around \$200,000.

The directors of the New Kensington Soap Company, New Kensington, Pa., have decided to increase their capital stock to \$20,000. A factory will be erected which will cost when equipped around \$12,000. The company was organized February 1, 1913.

The Union Seed and Fertilizer Company, Argenta, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital of \$8,750,000, and R. F. Munro, of New York, is president. They have acquired the plants of the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company, at Argenta, Colton Plant, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, England and others.

### PUBLIC ABATTOIR IN BOLIVIA.

In accordance with a contract made by the municipality of La Paz on July 4, 1913, with Vicente Fabiani for the establishment of a public slaughterhouse in the city of La Paz, Bolivia, all stock slaughtered in the municipality on and after January 1, 1914, must be killed in the municipal slaughterhouse, and only stock will be allowed to be butchered which has been found, after examination, to be healthy and in a proper state for consumption.

The municipality receives 50 centavos for each head of cattle slaughtered, 10 centavos for each sheep, and 50 centavos for each hog. Slaughtering must be done by the employees of the slaughterhouse, after which the carcasses will be delivered to their owners for sale. The slaughterhouse is prohibited from buying and selling stock for its own account, and must confine its operations solely to the slaughtering of animals for food purposes.

### S. & S. CO. FINANCIAL REPORT.

The financial report of the Sulzberger & Sons Company for the year ending September 27, 1913, was made public this week. It shows net sales profits for the year amounting to \$2,435,402. After payment of interest charges and preferred dividends, \$864,245 was left as applicable to the \$20,000,000 common stock, or the equivalent of 3.32 per cent.

The income account for the year is stated as follows:

Net profit on sales .....	\$2,435,402
Miscellaneous earnings .....	125,923

Balance .....	\$2,561,325
Interest charges .....	1,197,080

Net earnings .....	\$1,364,245
Preferred dividends .....	700,000

Surplus .....	664,245
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The balance sheet as of September 27, 1913, is as follows:

#### ASSETS.

Property account .....	\$25,478,718
Investments .....	6,272,651
Inventory .....	9,929,844
Accounts receivable .....	6,621,988
Mortgage on investments .....	268,214
Cash .....	3,025,346
Insurance, interest, etc., prepaid ..	391,141

Total .....	\$51,987,905
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#### LIABILITIES.

Common stock .....	\$20,000,000
Preferred stock .....	10,000,000
Debtenture notes .....	9,300,000
Accrued interest .....	110,833
Dividends (paid Oct. 1, 1913) .....	175,000
Bills payable .....	6,651,861
Accounts payable .....	1,519,079
Surplus .....	4,231,131

Total .....	\$51,987,905
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Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

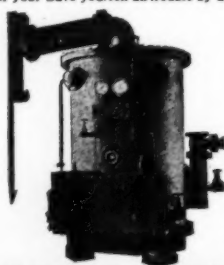
### PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 17, 1914. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for rolled barley," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., of Thursday, April 23, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, pork, corn, salt, groceries, glassware, agricultural implements, wagons, school supplies, etc. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid.

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

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Hartford City, Indiana



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### YORK ICE MACHINE SALES.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., state that since their last report of February 24, they have made the following installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

Joseph Dietz, Lodi, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

R. Naegelis & Sons, Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; one 11-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. R. Woolenburg, 327 Runyon street, Newark, N. J.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bowlus Ice & Cold Storage Company, Fremont, Ohio; one 35-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to slide valve engine, together with high pressure side complete; also 16-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems, and brine cooler.

Harry Swan, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Kuhner Packing Company, Muncie, Ind.; one 25-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and high pressure side complete, also 4,000 feet of 1 1/4-inch direct expansion piping.

Jacksonville Brewing Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; two 90-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machines, direct connected to Corliss engines, and high pressure side complete, also a 25-ton flooded freezing system, 60-ton distilling system, 5,400 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for cellars and complete attemperatur system.

Robert Dugdale, 612 Edmond street, St. Joseph, Mo.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Campbell Brothers Ice Company, St. Albans, W. Va.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and high pressure side complete, also 20-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems.

Hill & Markes, Amsterdam, N. Y.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Breyer Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; one 50-ton flooded freezing system.

Schalk Brothers, Anderson, Ind.; one 60-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and high pressure side complete, also 30-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems.

R. W. Furnas Ice Cream Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; one 65-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine and high pressure side complete, also a 35-ton flooded freezing system and 5,600 feet of 1 1/4-inch piping for hardening rooms.

Mansion House Ice Cream Company, Cambridge, Mass.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting belt driven refrigerating machine, also one 30-ton vertical single-acting belt driven refrigerating machine, together with high pressure side complete.

Mutual Ice & Cold Storage Company, Topeka, Kan.; one 60-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company, Pittsburg, Kan.; one 40-ton absorption ice making plant complete.

R. Barron, Ltd., Toronto, Canada; one 11-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Waxahachie Ice Works, Waxahachie, Tex.; one 65-ton vertical single-acting refrigerat-

ing machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and compression side complete, also 40-ton freezing and distilling systems.

Home Brewing Company, Shenandoah, Pa.; one 125-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and compression side complete, also a 9-ton addition to their present freezing system.

Joseph R. Coale, Bel Air, Md.; one 11-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete, also a 6-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Hiram Danner, Fort Wayne, Ind.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bolyard & Bolyard, New Haven, Ind.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Colvin Dairy Company, Jackson, Mich.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Moland Co-operative Creamery Association, Kenyon, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Armstrong Creamery Association, Armstrong, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Faulkner Packing Company, Marion, Ind.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. P. Copeland, Paulding, Ohio (to be installed for S. H. Barnes, Paulding, Ohio); one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Heiler & Nock, Slater, Mo.; one 60-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and high pressure side complete, also 25-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems.

O. W. Kaufman, Hagersville, Canada; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lord & Taylor, Fifth avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, New York, N. Y.; three 40-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machines, direct connected to Corliss engines, and high pressure side complete, also a 3-ton freezing system complete; refrigerating system, consisting of shell and tube brine coolers, centrifugal direct connected brine pumps, 20,000 feet of 1 1/4-inch brine piping for fur storage bunkers and 2,000 feet of 1 1/4-inch piping for various refrigerators, also drinking water system complete.

John T. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Joseph A. Schlicht, Butler, Pa.; one 20-ton flooded freezing system.

C. A. Connor Ice Cream Company, Owasso, Mich.; one 17-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. & A. McKethnie Brewing Company, Canandaigua, N. Y.; one 25-ton flooded freezing system and a 30-ton distilling system. This installation was made by Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harvey Ice Cream Company, Conshohocken, Pa.; one 11-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 4-ton freezing system.

Ryerson Brothers, Ltd., Brantford, Ont., Can.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Standard Brewing Company, New Orleans, La.; one pair of 12 inch x 21 inch York vertical single-acting ammonia compressors

to replace those of another make, also six standard double pipe ammonia condensers. This installation was made by Chas. F. Rantz, New Orleans, La.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Hospital Association, Clovis, N. M.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 1 1/4-ton freezing system and a drinking water system.

American Trading Company, New York, N. Y.; one 25-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and compression side complete, also one 30-ton flooded freezing system and a 20-ton distilling system. This plant will be installed for the Kumamoto Ice Company, Kumamoto, Japan.

(Continued on page 42.)

### ECONOMICAL GLUE MAKING.

The Eastern Tanners Glue Co., of Gowanda, N. Y., which ranks as the largest glue factory in the world, has just put in a third Swenson evaporator for making glue. This is the largest of the three outfits in the plant.

The Eastern Company is noted for its labor saving devices, including automatic industrial cars, which take a certain number of hides directly from the railroad spur, stop at any predetermined vat, dump the hides into it, and then return automatically to the place of loading, alongside the railroad car. Due to the extensive use of such devices all over the plant, this company has found it possible to make glue at so low a figure that other manufacturers in order to tide over a sudden demand beyond immediate capacities are said frequently to purchase glue from the Eastern Company at a figure not higher than their own costs.

### MOTOR TRUCKS ARE EVERYWHERE.

The Kissel Motor Car Company of Hartford, Wis., has just issued a new motor truck book containing more than 350 illustrations of various KisselKar truck models in service. Looking over this publication for the first time, many will realize more than before what an important figure in transportation the truck is getting to be. There is scarcely a line of business that doesn't use trucks, and this new KisselKar book does not merely say so, but proves it by the photographs of trucks in actual use.

### ARCTIC OFFICE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Arctic Ice Machine Company, Canton, Ohio, has just opened up another Eastern office, in charge of the Standard Construction, Engineering and Supply Company, No. 1737 Glenwood avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Winkler, the manager of the Standard Company, is thoroughly competent to give information to any one interested in Arctic equipment in that locality.

### NEW YORK AGENT FOR SWENSON.

H. O. Chute, at No. 197 Pearl street, New York City, has been appointed New York agent for the Swenson Evaporator Company of Chicago. He will handle the eastern sales of Swenson evaporators for all industries, as well as certain special machinery for specific industries, such as pulp mill digesters, causticizers and incinerators.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

El Reno, Okla.—The People's Ice Company has been incorporated by R. M. K. Wooten, of Chickasha and others. The capital stock is \$1,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Furnas Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by R. W. Furnas and others.

Boonville, Ind.—I. S. Hougland, J. E. Miller and R. G. Hougland have incorporated the Arctic Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Cleveland, O.—The Brooklyn Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, by H. C. Miller and others.

Sanford, N. C.—The Gurley Sanitary Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. H. L. Strauss is president.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Lancaster Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000, by C. D. Jones and W. T. Gregory.

Pembroke, Va.—The Pembroke Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000, by R. H. Farrier, who is president, and others.

Coleman, Tex.—A. Donnell of Belton, W. Temple Creamery Company and others have incorporated the Coleman Creamery Company with \$3,000 capital stock.

McCallen, Tex.—F. E. Osborne, R. E. Horn and J. T. Cardwell have incorporated the McAllen Ice, Light and Water Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Boston, Mass.—The Morrill-Atwood Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by F. H. Atwood and F. R. Robinson, of Wakefield.

Ardmore, Okla.—The Oklahoma and Texas Ice Refrigeration Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by H. S. Cox, H. T. Hunt and E. Dunlop.

W. New York, N. J.—The E. H. Schmidt Hygiene Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by A. C. Eppinger, D. H. Eppinger, G. J. Beiling and others.

Newark, N. J.—The North Newark Ice and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by A. Day, Bloomfield; M. A. Toohey, Newark, and E. J. Gaffney, of Kearney.

Brockport, N. Y.—The Brockport Cold Storage Company has been incorporated to conduct a general cold storage warehouse by C. S. Williams, B. H. Henion and G. Morgan. The capital stock is \$50,000.

## ICE NOTES.

Baltimore, Md.—The Hendler Creamery will erect an addition to its plant.

High Point, N. C.—J. Owens will erect an ice plant on Piedmont Heights.

Dothan, Ala.—R. D. Crawford will install a small refrigerating plant here.

Lansdale, Pa.—The Lansdale Ice Company is rebuilding its plant at a cost of \$10,000.

Coleman, Tex.—The Coleman Ice and Fuel Company will install a creamery plant here.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Diamond Ice and Coal Company's plant has been damaged by fire.

Eatonton, Ga.—The plant of the Eatonton Co-operative Creamery Company is to be improved.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Doscher-Gardner Company will erect an ice plant costing \$10,000.

Pikeville, Ky.—The Pikeville Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$4,000 to \$15,000.

Edwardsville, Ill.—F. L. Thrasher has purchased the plant of the Home Ice & Supply Company.

Roseland, La.—The Roseland Creamery & Ice Company has been organized by E. F. Edwards and others.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Swift & Company will erect a cold storage house at 6 East First street, costing \$40,000.

Columbia, Mo.—Hetzler Brothers will install a refrigerating plant in connection with their retail market here.

Tampa, Fla.—An ice factory costing \$4,000 is to be erected by the Gillet Lumber and Transportation Company.

Cadiz, Ky.—Alexander Brothers & Company, of this city, have closed a deal for the ice plant at Kuttawa, Ky.

Graham, Va.—The Mitchell Transparent Ice Company has let contract for the insulation of storage room for ice.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—A new city market is to be erected here which will be equipped with a refrigerating system.

Jackson, Mo.—W. H. Highly, of Los Angeles, Cal., has purchased 1,640 acres and will establish a dairy and stock farm.

Quinton, Okla.—The recently incorporated Quinton Ice, Light & Power Company has let contract for the erection of its ice plant.

Columbia, S. C.—The Rogers' Ice Cream Company of Meridian, Miss., has leased a building here and will install an ice cream plant.

Wannar, Tex.—J. O. Boettcher, F. F. Anders and D. Allen have purchased the plant of George Herder, Sr., which will be improved.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—The ice plant of the Southern Lumber & Ice Company which has been idle since 1907 will resume operations shortly.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Missouri Dairy Company has purchased the plant of the Standard Milk Company, and will make improvements.

High Point, N. C.—The Sunny Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by A. J. Owen, S. E. Willis and J. G. Brown.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, of Philadelphia, Pa., have purchased the Corpus Christi Ice and Electric Company plant and will improve it.

## STANDARD RATINGS FOR REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

Referring to the standard rules for determining the capacity and efficiency of compression refrigerating machines proposed to the recent Third International Congress of Refrigeration by Prof. L. M. Marchis, of Paris, chief engineer Mr. Hirsch, of Dusseldorf, Germany, writes as follows in *Zeitschrift fuer die gesammte Kaelte-Industrie*: "I am afraid it is too early to discuss these questions in detail. First it is necessary to find the proper basis.

"In my paper to the First International Congress of Refrigeration on the subject of standardization of refrigerating machines I pointed out that the performance of a refrigerating plant depended upon the individual action of the compressor, condenser, feed system and evaporator, and that the overall efficiency necessarily was the result of the

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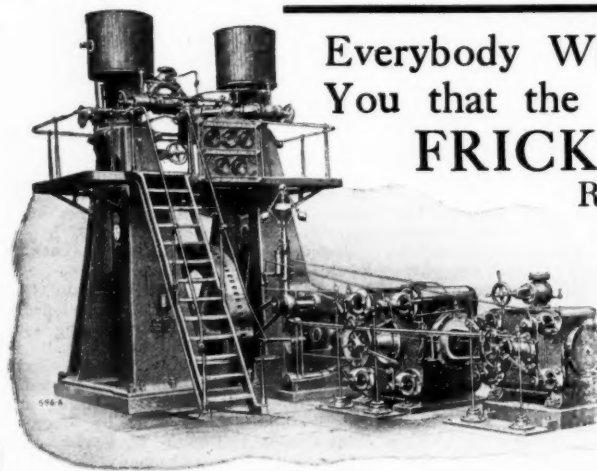
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BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.  
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.  
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAVANA: O. B. Clinton.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.  
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pilabry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
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efficient working of the various elements comprising the plant.

"To secure the maximum total efficiency it is necessary for the compressor to circulate the greatest possible weight of refrigerating fluid with the least amount of power; for the condenser, to liquefy this fluid at the lowest pressure possible and to cool it to a very low temperature; for the feed system (expansion valve) to convey the liquid to the expansion side with a minimum loss in partial evaporation; finally, for the evaporator (expansion side) to produce with the liquid supplied by the expansion valve the greatest possible refrigerating effect under a high suction pressure.

"One of the main objects of standardization should be the facility to judge the efficiency of each component part, which applies especially when not an entire new plant but merely a new element is to be supplied, also when in the total result of a test a discrepancy in any one part is suspected.

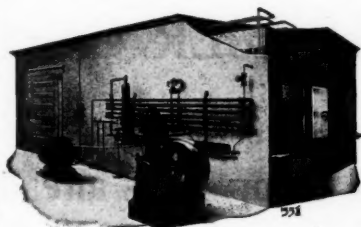
"While the recommendations of the French Association of Refrigeration, especially those seeking the establishment of certain standard temperatures, are doubtless of practical value, especially in combating unfair competition, yet it should be kept in mind that from a scientific viewpoint there is really no necessity for it, just as there is no need in steam power plants to declare any one steam pressure or degree of superheat as the standard for comparing all engines.

"In fact, I want to go further and to designate it as a mistake to refer the guarantees for capacity and power consumption of every refrigerating plant to fixed temperatures of condensing, undercooling and evaporating. For it is to be expected that the actual conditions of operation will deviate from the standard, so that the results obtained will have to be recalculated and based upon the assumed standard conditions. In these recalculations the influence of design and size of the apparatus would disappear, so that it might happen that an otherwise uneconomical plant, when referred to standard temperatures, will appear to be no less efficient than a plant constructed for high economy.

"It should be borne in mind that the refrigerating machine industry, in spite of the considerable progress, is still in its infancy when compared with the steam engine industry. In the latter no absolute necessity has thus far appeared for knowing what a given steam plant would do if it were operated non-condensing with saturated steam at 100 pounds pressure, when the engine actually must operate condensing with high superheat and 150 pounds pressure.

"Therefore, I think we can in refrigerating plants also defer the establishment of generally fixed temperatures. The actual conditions of operation in each case should be the basis for determining the performance, and consequently the basis for comparison must be a flexible one. The basic figures in such calculations are the final temperature of the air or material to be cooled, and the initial temperature of the cooling water available."

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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HINGES AND FASTENERS weigh 60 lbs. to the set.

The doors and Windows work as easily as the front Door on your dwelling.

They will not leak.

Refrigerator Door and Frame and Windows mean shipped complete ready to set in the opening.

We guarantee our "AD" statements.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Trading More Active—Prices Lower—Hog Movement Large—Weights Good—Packing Liberal—Distribution Moderate—Stocks Show Increases.**

During the past week there has been a sharp break in the provision market, with quite active trading on the decline. Prices have now given way so much that there has been evidence of quite a little liquidation of speculative contracts and the offerings, until the middle of the week, were very liberal. Prices steadied somewhat with covering of shorts, and reports that the lower level of values was increasing the distribution.

The lower prices for product have been accompanied by a decline in the price of hogs and the prevailing level of hog prices is below that of the corresponding time last year. The movement of hogs continues quite liberal, the receipts at the leading Western points the past week being 408,000, compared with 355,000 a year ago, and since March 1 the receipts have been 1,694,000, compared with 1,583,000 last year. The packing returns show that the packing is still being maintained at a slight excess over last year, and there seems to be no evidence of immediate falling off in the movement from the country.

The product statement for the month was issued the middle of the week and showed a further gain during the month. The gain in contract pork was only 3,000 bbls., but there was a gain of 8,000 tcs. of contract lard and about six million pounds of ribs. The total gain in meat stocks was a little smaller than expected, being somewhat under three million pounds. The present stock of meats is about 15,000,000 lbs. over last year. The gain is entirely in ribs, which show an increase over a year ago of over 23,000,000 lbs. This enormous stock of ribs has evidently been accumulated owing to the price of the ribs, and the very strong market, which has resulted in speculative accumulation of stocks against the possibility of contract delivery. Of course, the large increase in ribs has been offset by a decrease in other product, for which the price was not relatively so high as for ribs.

A great deal of bullish speculative attention has been directed to the market for ribs, and it is possible that there has been a rather important long line accumulated which might, under some circumstances, be a menace if holders should become impressed with the size of the stock, and attempt to liquidate. The comparative stocks of product at Chicago follow:

	Feb. 28, '14	Feb. 28, '14	Feb. 28, '14
Pork, new, bbls....	15,077	11,178	12,620
Pork, old, bbls....	494	1,325	5,180
Pork, other, bbls....	52,430	51,105	51,460
Lard, new, tcs....	105,705	97,107	12,534
Lard, old, tcs....	12,011	18,210	.....
Lard, other, tcs....	11,731	15,068	19,636
Short ribs, lbs....	26,167,391	20,136,723	2,840,823
Total meats, lbs....	127,954,752	125,125,987	112,178,312

The world's lard stock statement was rather bearish, showing an increase for the month of 13,265 tcs., compared with a decrease last year for March of 39,805 tcs. The present stock in America and Europe and afloat is

now given as 312,974 tcs., compared with 169,681 tcs. a year ago. The fact that the world's stock of lard is still showing an increase compared with a decrease last year is largely traceable to either the restriction of consumption from the price, on account of business conditions and the labor situation, or else a larger output, due to the increased American packing and the larger hog supply in Europe this year.

Considerable interest this week was shown in a statement from Washington pointing out the possibilities of a larger supply of livestock in this country, due to the question of prices for livestock, better returns and also explaining the reason for the decrease in supplies. The report asserts that while the stocks of animals in the country have shown an irregularly decreasing tendency, this may not be regarded as a permanent tendency as to supplies.

The general situation in the market is quite an interesting one. The recent swing of values has carried the market down quite a little, bringing prices to a point where it is possible that distribution may be somewhat increased. This, however, will have to be tested out. Some distributors are rather pessimistic, owing to the business and labor situation, and are apprehensive that the influence of the lowered prices will not be immediately felt. On the other hand, the lower prices for stock may result in a decreasing movement from the country, which will naturally have the effect of steadying product values.

With the opening of the spring work season, it is also quite possible that the movement of hogs and other livestock to market will be somewhat restricted. Unless the stock is in shape to deteriorate by not marketing, the pressure of spring work may result in some falling off in the movement. The very favorable weather conditions will make for excellent spring pasturage, which may also have some effect in holding back the movement of stock to market.

**LARD.**—The market has been quiet and only about steady at the recent decline. Demand for export is moderate and home demand lacks force. City steam, 10½¢; Middle West, \$10.55@10.65; Western, \$10.80; refined, Continent, \$11.05; South American, \$11.75; Brazil, kegs, \$12.75; compound lard, 8¼@8½¢.

**PORK.**—There has been a little easier tone in pork, with somewhat easier prices. Demand has been moderate for local and foreign account. Mess is quoted \$23@23.50; clear, \$20.25@22; family, \$25@26.

**BEEF.**—The trade continues to absorb the supplies, but there is no heavy trade. Business is mostly in small lots. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$27@28.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 1, 1914:

**BACON.**—Abo, Russia, 19,115 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 83,700 lbs.; Bristol, England, 26,284 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 16,027 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 12,830 lbs.; Colon,

Panama, 2,443 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 3,345 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 144,231 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 19,494 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 83,214 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 179,305 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 65,820 lbs.; Hull, England, 148,066 lbs.; Helsingors, Finland, 110,674 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 36,922 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,087 lbs.; London, England, 35,069 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,131,747 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 88,108 lbs.; Manchester, England, 10,000 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 34,527 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 607 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 2,541 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 21,537 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,960 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 46,351 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 8,649 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 19,005 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 93,000 lbs.; Acajutla, Salvador, 1,341 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,006 lbs.; Bristol, England, 59,169 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 5,684 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,171 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 4,680 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,943 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,249 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,009 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,852 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,031 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 562,973 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 13,426 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 23,967 lbs.; Hull, England, 184,121 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,426 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 10,822 lbs.; London, England, 341,410 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,030,783 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 14,045 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,050 lbs.; Manchester, England, 82,916 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 20,780 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,166 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 7,738 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,309 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 8,625 lbs.; Southampton, England, 70,564 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 13,195 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,650 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 7,736 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 9,770 lbs.

**LARD.**—Aberdeen, Scotland, 63,705 lbs.; Aarhus, Denmark, 43,762 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 188,250 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 9,921 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 8,620 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 92,545 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,800 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 181,950 lbs.; Bristol, England, 334,600 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 4,466 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 12,515 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 178,025 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 19,565 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 192,373 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 71,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8,064 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 42,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 6,900 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 13,250 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 7,225 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10,600 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 31,600 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 61,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 82,217 lbs.; Gothenberg, Norway, 26,376 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 11,250 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 136,597 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,531,009 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,762 lbs.; Havre, France, 84,817 lbs.; Hayti, —, 77,538 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 2,503 lbs.; Hull, England, 223,334 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,510 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 32,000 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 5,290 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 29,223 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 43,526 lbs.; London, England, 1,198,352 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 711,707 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 8,400 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 10,000 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 11,201 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 56,042 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,200 lbs.; Manchester, England, 439,086 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 358,075 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 18,275 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 4,788 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 23,850 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 39,641 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 74,280 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,111,278 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 58,442 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 15,950 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 7,655 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 9,208 lbs.; Southampton, England, 109,685 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 41,250 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 3,443 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,948 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 1,876 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 82,126 lbs.; Tripoli, Tripoli, 2,700 lbs.;

Valparaiso, Chile, 10,075 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40,274 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Naples, Italy, 10 bbls.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 400 gals.

PORK.—Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 63 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 105 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 125 bbls., 75 tcs.; Christiansund, Norway, 25 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 11 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 30 bbls.; Hull, England, 20 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 17 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 51 bbls.; London, England, 300 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 8 tcs., 245 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 43 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 76 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 10 bx.; Stockholm, Sweden, 12 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 23 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 200 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 216 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 125 cs.; Colon, Panama, 84 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bx.; Hamilton, W. I., 4 cs.; London, England, 55 bx.; Santiago, Cuba, 40 pa.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 1.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾@13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾@13¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾@17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.

### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign parts for the week ending Thursday, March 26, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cottonseed Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.	
Armenian, Liverpool	325	1553		45	153	765	2800	
Carmania, Liverpool	490	649	1104		120	595	6100	
Cedric, Liverpool			1970		73	10	660	700
Minneapolis, London	1025	1300	199			355	7095	
Oceanic, Southampton	50		312			125	875	
Kyno, Hull				5	5	755	9561	
Wells City, Bristol			144				3250	
Columbia, Glasgow			1313		30	50	75	1250
Amerika, Hamburg	400		25		15	125	325	750
Pretoria, Hamburg					101	100	575	7100
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen								600
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8924	276				765	5950	
Westerdyk, Rotterdam	6528	210				460	4495	
Virginia, Baltic						50		
Kristianafjord, Baltic			305			130		
Zeeland, Antwerp	11044		50		10	125	550	
St. Cecilia, Havre	3093	302						
San Guglielmo, Mediterranean						20		
Ioannina, Mediterranean		200						
Martha Washington, Mediter'ean		1545					455	
Total	29589	4829	1949	6975	389	453	5780	51531

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on April 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1914. April 1.	1914. Mar. 1.	1913. Mar. 1.	1913. April 1.	1912. April 1.	1911. April 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	32,000	28,000	12,500	16,500	27,000	16,000
Other British ports	36,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	15,000
Hamburg	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	18,000	6,000
Bremen	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Berlin	9,500	8,000	1,000	2,000	5,500	2,000
Baltic ports	12,000	14,000	7,500	9,000	19,500	11,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,000	500	2,000	3,000	3,000	1,000
Antwerp	4,000	3,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	3,000
French ports	4,500	7,000	8,000	4,500	8,000	2,000
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total in Europe	112,000	105,000	64,000	66,500	116,500	59,500
Afloat for Europe	45,000	40,000	75,000	50,000	65,000	60,000
Total in Europe and afloat	157,000	145,000	139,000	116,500	181,500	119,500
Chicago prime steam	118,310	115,317	16,062	12,534	112,690	33,776
Chicago other kinds	11,731	15,068	20,359	19,636	11,638	16,974
East St. Louis	None	None	None	None	1,950	300
Kansas City	5,001	4,365	6,536	5,685	13,643	12,742
Omaha	5,224	5,033	6,562	5,035	8,346	3,070
Milwaukee	5,576	5,903	1,479	888	11,760	1,411
South St. Joseph	10,126	9,023	9,488	9,403	8,330	4,463
Total tierces	312,974	299,709	199,486	169,681	349,857	192,236

Increase March, 1914, 13,265. Decrease March, 1913, 29,805.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 2.—Wholesale prices for green and S. P. pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 17½@18½c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; green bellies clear, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; green rib bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; S. P. rib bellies, 13@14c.

Western prices as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless butts, 15@15½c.; Boston butts, 13½@14c.; lean trimmings, 14c.; regular trimmings, 10½c.; spareribs, 12c.; neck ribs, 4c.; livers, 3½c.; snouts, 6c.; tails, 8c.; kidneys, 6c.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs (half sheets), \$30; S. P. pig tongues, 12½@13c.; S. P. pig tails, \$23; S. P. pig heads, \$13.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 28, 1914, with comparisons:

	Week ending Mar. 28, 1914.	Week ending Mar. 29, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Mar. 28, 1914.
To—			
United Kingdom	267	460	8,437
Continent	267	236	4,288
So. & Cen. Am.	295	509	5,005
West Indies	2,071	1,544	23,325
Br. No. Am. Col.	740	110	11,148
Other countries	5		285
Total	3,645	2,859	52,448

### MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom	5,302,400	6,585,725	130,333,055
Continent	385,900	1,617,750	10,502,675
So. & Cen. Am.	62,000	36,000	2,021,575
West Indies	112,600	262,400	3,684,825
Br. No. Am. Col.			74,800
Other countries			10,000
Total	6,062,900	8,501,875	146,626,930

### LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	4,183,016	4,862,080	103,086,192
Continent	3,280,500	1,617,750	10,502,675
So. & Cen. Am.	464,192	669,800	8,745,956
West Indies	270,200	993,350	9,642,822
Br. No. Am. Col.	30,029	3,020	264,288
Other countries			304,980
Total	8,227,937	10,337,650	197,429,103

### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York	2,890	3,515,900	3,231,158
Boston	140	611,000	1,670,779
Philadelphia			436,000
Baltimore			1,062,000
New Orleans	600	109,000	574,000
St. John, N. B.		372,000	111,000
Halifax		757,000	103,000
Portland, Me.		698,000	500,000
Total week	3,645	6,062,900	8,227,937
Previous week	1,929	6,745,500	9,449,756
Two weeks ago	2,784	6,283,805	10,518,098
Cor. week last yr	2,859	8,501,875	10,337,650

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, Same time to Mar. 28, '14.	Last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	10,489,200	10,694,800	205,600
Meats, lbs.	146,626,930	151,643,325	5,016,395
Lard, lbs.	197,429,103	253,932,562	56,503,459

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per ton.	Glasgow. Per ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	20/	@29c.
Oil Cake	11c.	15c.	@11c.
Bacon	20/	22/	@29c.
Lard, tierces	20/	20/	@29c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/	@29c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/	@29c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/	@29c.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The character of the business passing remains about the same as has been reported during the last several weeks. Business is mainly in small lots, and therefore it does not all come to light. The undertone to the market is fairly steady. Declines are slow on account of the unwillingness of holders to press sales. Those needing stuff have resolved to take only small quantities at a time. The medium and high grade tallows are most readily disposed of. However, cheaper grades are not really dragging. There has been a revival of the export demand for the lower descriptions, this coming principally from Russia. Foreign bids for high grade stuff are not worthy of much consideration; in fact, there are still offerings of these kinds in the local market from across the water. At London the weekly auction sale resulted in 1,036 casks being sold of 1,668 offered, at prices ruling generally 3d. higher. The sale was stimulating to a slight degree in local quarters.

Prime city tallow was quoted here at 6½c. asked, and city specials at 6½c. nominal.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—Business during the week has been fair. Prices did not advance as was expected, most sales taking place at 8½c. basis. The decline in the pure lard market seemed to interfere with the demand from compound lard makers.

**OLEO OIL.**—Trading has been quiet with values a little easier. Requirements seemed to be satisfied by the trade last week. Extras are quoted at New York at 9½c., and 55 florins at Rotterdam.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**GREASE.**—Trading has also been quiet with values showing no change. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5¼@6¼c.; bone, 5¼@6½c.; house, 5¼@6¼c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The situation has improved a little. Demand is slightly better while spot stocks are not heavy and sellers are more reserved. Cochin, 10½@11c.; arrival, 10@10¼c.; Ceylon, 9½@9¾c.; shipment, 9¾@9½c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market has again been quiet, but fairly steady. Prices quoted at \$6.55@6.65 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market was again quiet with values showing no change. Spot is quoted at 6¼@7c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is very quiet. Demand does not improve. Manufacturers are conservative and with present conditions of business dealers are disposed to be conservative. Prime red spot, 6¾c.; to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼@8c.; to arrive, 7½c.; palm kernel, 9½c.; shipment, 9¼@9½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market was again quiet, with prices unchanged. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 1, 1914:

**BEEF.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 18 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 75 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 225 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 48 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 200 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 30 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 24 bbls., 5 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Lagos, Spain, 38 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 21 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 44 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 10 bbls.

**FRESH MEAT.**—Hamilton, W. I., 14,307 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 60 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 80 tcs., 50 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 620 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 75 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 125 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 16 tcs.; Kolding, Denmark, 50 tcs.; London, England, 1,145 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,015 tcs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, W. I., 10,255 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 1,880 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,395 lbs.; Hayti, 11,700 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,680 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,992 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,330 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,440 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,100 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Buenaventura, Colombia, 8,390 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,925 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 6,831 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,697 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,690 lbs.

**TALLOW OIL.**—Abo, Russia, 56 bbls.

**TONGUE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 pa.; Bristol, England, 331 pa.; Cape Town, Africa, 45 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 10 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,708 pa., 6 tcs.; Manchester, England, 941 cs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.

**CANNED MEAT.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 25 pkg.; Barbados, W. I., 44 pkg.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 200 pa.; Cape Town, Africa,

402 cs.; Colon, Panama, 60 pa.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 150 cs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 20 pa.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 105 cs.; Hull, England, 189 pa.; Helsingfors, Finland, 50 pa.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 30 pa., 145 cs.; London, England, 1,170 cs.; Liverpool, England, 60 cs., 52 pa.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2 cs.; Melbourne, Australia, 310 cs.; Manchester, England, 300 cs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 8 pa.; St. Croix, W. I., 118 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 40 pa.; Sydney, Australia, 50 pa.; Tampico, Mexico, 105 pa.

### FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 24,549 quarters, compared to 8,497 quarters last week and 42,797 quarters two weeks ago. Direct shipments from South America comprised 21,783 chilled and 1,950 frozen quarters of beef. Shipments via England comprised 816 quarters of South American chilled beef.

Mutton and lamb imports totaled 6,259 sheep and 5,437 lamb carcasses, of which all but 67 were direct from South America.

Arrivals also included 12,767 bags and boxes of beef pieces, ribs, rounds, boneless chucks and other offal.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 3.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.84½	@ 4.85
Demand sterling .....	4.8940	@ 4.8645
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.84	@ 4.84½
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.22½	@ 5.22½+1-32
Commercial, 60 days....	5.21½	-1-32 @ 5.21½
Commercial, sight .....	5.18½	@ 5.18½+1-16
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days....	94½	@ 94 3-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94 7-16	@ 94½
Commercial, sight .....	94½	@ 94 15-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.24½	-1-16 @ 5.24½
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39½	@ 39½+1-32

### LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending March 28, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York .....	—	—	—
From Boston .....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia .....	—	—	—
From Baltimore .....	—	—	—
From Montreal .....	—	—	—
Total .....	—	—	—
Total last week .....	—	708	—

# Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

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## COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

## Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 76¼ marks; butter oil, 76¼ marks; summer yellow, 70¼ marks.

## Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 41½ florins; choice summer white, 44½ florins, and butter oil, 44½ florins.

## Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 3.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 86¼ francs.

## Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 3.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 91¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 94 francs; choice summer white oil, 94 francs.

## Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 3.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 36s.; summer yellow, 34½s.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 2.—Crude cottonseed oil, 47½c. bid the past week. Business extremely quiet.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 47½c., basis prime. Meal firm at \$26.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 2.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 48c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$27.25@27.50 per short ton. Hulls firm, \$8@8.25, loose.

## THE LATE COL. THOMAS R. CHANEY.

At a meeting last week of the members of the cotton oil trade of New York the following resolutions were adopted out of respect to the memory of the late Col. Thomas R. Chaney:

Whereas, The cotton oil trade of New York has learned with great regret of the death in New Orleans on March 25 of Col. Thomas R. Chaney, who was one of the most prominent of the pioneers of the cottonseed crushing industry, and to whom the State of Texas especially is indebted for the building up of the industry in that State, he having founded the Howard Oil Company at Houston, Tex., the first of the large oil mills built in Texas, about the year 1876, and having been actively engaged in the oil mill business for more than twenty years. He crowned his useful and honorable business career by becoming the President of the American Cotton Oil Company, from which position he retired in 1895, followed by the respect, good-will and affection of his associates; and,

Whereas, The cottonseed crushing industry, wishing to express its great appreciation of

## FLOYD &amp; K STS.

his services and its loving memory of his high character, integrity and genial personality, and its deep sense of loss in his death; now, be it

Resolved, That the cottonseed oil trade of New York, by the committee appointed for that purpose at a general meeting of the cotton oil trade in New York, held on March 26, extends to the family of the late Col. Chaney its warmest and most respectful sympathy and profound regret, and further directs that these resolutions shall be engrossed and conveyed to his surviving family.

(Signed)

EDWARD FLASH, JR., Chairman.  
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.  
JOHN ASPEGREN.  
JOSEPH G. GASH.  
J. M. MACDONALD.  
WILLIAM R. CANTRELL.  
Committee.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 2.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55 @1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls. 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks 1½c., and in barrels 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4¼@5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¾c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9.25@9.50c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@87c. per

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frying, seasoning, shortening and Salad line.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.  
Louisville, Ky.

CABLE ADDRESS "COTTON OIL"

gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾@8c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10½@11¼c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.55@7.65c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.55@6.60c. per lb.; house grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¾@9c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

## CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 1, 1914.—The market for ammoniates of all kinds for this season is practically over and any trading from now on will be almost entirely for delivery on new season's contracts. While prices are nominally unchanged for spot stock, \$3.25 and 10c. for tankage and \$3.40 for blood, small shipments could probably be bought for late April at 5@10c. per unit below these prices, and for May, 20@25c. per unit lower, while offerings have been made for June and July shipments at around 50c. per unit less than recent prompt prices.

Buyers and sellers are so far apart in their views on the new season's business that it is impossible to quote a positive price as yet. The lower grades of tankage are in very much the same condition, everyone being closely sold up for prompt. A few small lots could probably be had at a moderate reduction for April shipment, while for May and later the market is entirely nominal. Pretty much the same conditions rule as regards renderers' and outside packers' tankage, which is being offered for April-May shipment at considerably below the last-named prices without any business passing. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

**FAT-MEN**

ALL GRADES OF  
ANIMAL  
AND  
VEGETABLE  
FATS

**STERNE & SON CO.**

JUST BROKERS  
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STEARINS - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Prices Held Fairly Well—Break in Lard Had Adverse Influence—Small Crude Offerings—Oil Distribution Less Active—Cotton Prospects Closely Followed.**

The bull movement of recent date in cotton oil markets has been interrupted by an unsettled lard market. Perhaps there was too much significance being attached to the drop in the values of hog products, but nevertheless the fact was everywhere commented upon. The impression was that the decline in cotton oil would have assumed larger proportions had it not been for the strong control exerted over actual supplies by the leading interests in the trade.

Consuming demand has slackened again, which development is not surprising, as at no stage this season did users of cotton oil manifest any tendency to purchase much stuff at a time. The belief that sooner or later, and within a very short time, there will be a recurrence of the absorption undoubtedly accounts for the holding tendency on the part of those who have oil to sell. In some quarters this attitude has been termed manipulation, although it seems unfair to designate it as such. It would appear as though owners of cotton oil are entitled to demand such

prices as they see fit, as long as no unusual methods are resorted to, just as users of oil have their prerogative of keeping out of the market from time to time.

### The 1914 Convention of the INTERSTATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION

will be held at

## NEW ORLEANS

The dates are

### May 18, 19 and 20

**Get in line Early!**

The lowering of lard values if continued will doubtless be of considerable importance. True, compound lard keeps at a substantial

discount, thus insuring its attractiveness to many consumers, yet, when the pure lard market breaks, those who have been purchasing the substitute look for values to be shaded in that product. Ordinarily concessions can be readily made, but with cotton oil commanding high prices, the compound lard and oil situation is changed materially.

Under the circumstances, the fluctuations at Western points are being closely followed, and there is more talk of the large stocks of lard products and of declining feed stuff prices, even though it has been frequently and cogently shown that lard can hold up in face of liberal stocks. As far as feed stuffs are concerned, their price changes will be dominated by the outlook for the next crops, of which nothing of importance can be said at this date, aside from the exception of winter wheat, which has a wonderful promise.

Southern advices have grown more or less uninteresting. Locally, the trade has become reconciled to the idea that there will be no liquidation of weight by crude oil holders for some time, if at all. The same difference of opinion prevails as to the amount of unsold stuff. The argument is advanced that as soon as the real warm weather sets in more oil will be for sale at scattered Southern

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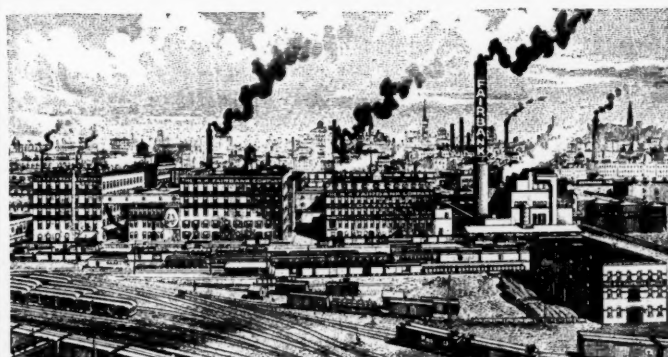
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CHICAGO FACTORY, THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

points, and there might be some seed available after the cotton planting season.

Optimistic interests are already counting on cotton crop prospects to hasten the liquidation of the remnant of crude. On the other hand, the South has demonstrated its ability, on many previous occasions this season to withhold from pouring oil on the market, and with this forever looming as an apparition, those figuring on lower prices ultimately are not aggressively bearish, in spite of the realization that prices are virtually at the best of the year.

The week has not been altogether favorable for the cotton plant, due to excessive moisture in the Central West, and scattered localities of the East and West. Farm operations have been delayed, according to many dispatches received. Naturally, at this comparatively early date apprehension is slow in spreading, and therefore very few became alarmed because of the climatic conditions. Furthermore, it is contended that the moisture in various sections will benefit the soil. Several consecutive days of bright, warm weather would unquestionably be of benefit, and if the planting season is normally dry, there is not likely to be much dissatisfaction with the start of the crop.

As far as new crop oil is concerned, there are some fears that even under normal conditions hereafter, somewhat less will be available than usual, due to the difficulty in obtaining good seed at Texas points, and talk along the same lines, which combined to deter farmers from planting early, so as to avert the possibility of replanting had a cold snap struck the belt. The bulk of the advices coming to hand continue to suggest that the area this year will be slightly over that of last season, and that the intention is to freely cultivate fields.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 28, 1914.—Spot, \$7.45; April, \$7.48@7.55; May, \$7.47@7.48; June, \$7.54@7.59; July, \$7.63@7.64; August, \$7.72@7.73; September, \$7.70@7.73; October, \$7.05@7.35; November, \$6.50@7.10. Futures closed at unchanged to 4 advance. Sales were: May, 1,300, \$7.48@7.45; June, 100, \$7.53; July, 1,800, \$7.63@7.60; August, 800, \$7.72@7.69; September, 300, \$7.71@7.70. Total sales, 4,300 bbls. Good off, \$7.10@7.55; off, \$6.90@7.35; reddish off, \$6.50@7.15; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.20; prime crude, S. E., \$6.33@6.40; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, March 30, 1914.—Spot, \$7.45; April, \$7.51@7.60; May, \$7.50@7.52; June, \$7.55@7.58; July, \$7.63@7.65; August, \$7.70@7.71; September, \$7.70@7.74; October, \$7.10@7.40; November, \$6.75@7.10. Futures closed at 2 decline to 3 advance. Sales were: May, 1,300, \$7.50@7.46; July, 2,800, \$7.64@7.59; August, 1,200, \$7.70@7.69. Total sales, 5,300 bbls. Good off, \$7@7.55; off, \$6.90@7.25; reddish off, \$6.80@7.10; winter, \$7.50@8.25; summer, \$7.40@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.33@6.40; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, March 31, 1914.—Spot, \$7.51; April, \$7.54@7.60; May, \$7.51@7.52; June, \$7.54@7.56; July, \$7.60@7.61; August, \$7.68@7.70; September, \$7.67@7.68; October, \$7.20@7.23; November, \$6.75@7.05. Futures closed at 3 decline to 10 advance. Sales were: April, 500, \$7.56; May, 1,900, \$7.56@7.52; June, 100, \$7.60; July, 5,300, \$7.65@7.60; August, 600, \$7.73@7.70; September, 2,300, \$7.73@7.67; October, 800, \$7.19@7.15. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$7.25@7.60; off, \$6.95@7.40; reddish off, \$6.80@7.10; winter, \$7.50; summer, \$7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$6.33@6.40; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 1, 1914.—Spot, \$7.45; April, \$7.53@7.56; May, \$7.50@7.52; June, \$7.53@7.56; July, \$7.60@7.62; August, \$7.67@7.69; September, \$7.66@7.68;

October, \$7.15@7.23; November, \$6.60@6.99. Futures closed at unchanged to 5 decline. Sales were: April, 900, \$7.57@7.51; May, 4,200, \$7.55@7.52; July, 3,500, \$7.66@7.61; September, 400, \$7.70@7.68. Total sales, 9,000 bbls. Good off, \$7.20@7.56; off, \$6.90@7.36; reddish off, \$6.85@7.16; winter, \$7.50; summer, \$7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$6.33@6.40; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 2, 1914.—Spot, \$7.40@7.50; April, \$7.49@7.50; May, \$7.49@7.50; June, \$7.51@7.54; July, \$7.59@7.61; August, \$7.65@7.67; September, \$7.65@7.67; October, \$7.15@7.23; November, \$6.75@6.99. Futures closed unchanged to 4 decline. Sales were: April, 900, \$7.51@7.50; May, 3,800, \$7.53@7.50; July, 3,300, \$7.63@7.60. Total sales, 8,000 bbls. Good off, \$7.10@7.50; off, \$7@7.30; reddish off, \$6.85@7.15; winter, \$7.75; summer, \$7.50@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.33@6.40; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 2, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Apr. 2, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '13.	Total
From New Orleans—			5,482
Antwerp, Belgium	50	50	5,485
Bocas del Toro	—	—	49
Bremen, Germany	—	—	965
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	—	500
Christiania, Norway	—	—	7,665
Genoa, Italy	150	702	702
Glasgow, Scotland	—	25	25
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	1,550
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	5,353
Havana, Cuba	100	1,175	1,175
Liverpool, England	150	550	550
London, England	—	50	50
Manchester, England	—	6,100	6,100
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	2	2
Progreso, Mexico	—	1,342	1,342
Puerto Mexico	—	1,000	1,000
Rotterdam, Holland	118	12,432	12,432
San Juan, P. R.	—	450	450
Tampico, Mexico	—	508	508
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,551	1,551
Total	508	47,346	47,346
From Galveston—			
Antwerp, Belgium	—	200	200
Bremen, Germany	—	100	100
Havana, Cuba	—	611	611
Progreso, Cuba	—	200	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	260	260
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	100	100
Total	—	1,571	1,571
From Baltimore—			
Glasgow, Scotland	—	75	75
Havre, France	—	3,425	3,425
Liverpool, England	—	150	150
Rotterdam, Holland	—	50	50
Total	—	3,700	3,700
From Philadelphia—			
Genoa, Italy	—	806	806
Total	—	806	806

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

# COTTONSEED OIL

**Jersey Butter Oil**  
**Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow**  
**Venus, Prime Summer White**

**Marigold Cooking Oil**  
**White Clover Cooking Oil**  
**Puritan Salad Oil**

Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

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KANSAS CITY, KAN.  
MACON, GA.

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WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED OIL IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.

From Savannah—	
Bergen, Norway .....	363
Christiania, Norway .....	1,215
Christiansund, Norway .....	61
Christiansund, Norway .....	122
Göteborg, Sweden .....	333
Hamburg, Germany .....	—
Liverpool, England .....	—
London, England .....	—
Manchester, England .....	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	4,757
Stavanger, Norway .....	121
Tonsberg, Norway .....	244
Tromsø, Norway .....	—
Total .....	7,216
From Newport News—	
Christiania, Norway .....	—
Liverpool, England .....	—
London, England .....	—
Total .....	—
From Norfolk—	
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	—
Liverpool, England .....	—
London, England .....	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	25
Total .....	25
From San Francisco—	
Guatemala .....	—
Honduras .....	—
Hong Kong, China .....	—
Mexico .....	—
Nicaragua .....	—
Yokohama, Japan .....	—
Total .....	—
From all other ports—	
Canada .....	—
Mexico (including overland) .....	—
Total .....	—

	Week	Since	Same
	ending	Apr. 2,	period
		Sept. 1,	1912.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York .....	5,482	181,121	319,298
From New Orleans .....	568	47,346	86,935
From Galveston .....	—	1,571	1,010
From Baltimore .....	—	3,700	8,655
From Philadelphia .....	—	806	1,286
From Savannah .....	7,216	40,049	30,389
From Newport News .....	—	361	6,200
From Norfolk .....	25	15,376	13,634
From San Francisco .....	—	21	105
From Boston .....	—	—	947
From Mobile .....	—	—	5,786
From all other ports .....	—	39,748	87,113
Total .....	13,291	329,099	561,358

**COTTON OIL TRADE CONVENTIONS.**

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 18, 19 and 20. Hotel Grunewald.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 15, 16 and 17. Hotel Galvez.

National Association of Oil Mill Superintendents, Dallas, Tex., June 17, 18 and 19

**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren &amp; Co.)

New York, April 1, 1914.—The actions of the lard and cotton markets appeared to be the price making factors to a great extent all during the week. After a strong opening the lard market started on the decline, bringing out quite heavy long liquidation and selling for Western accounts. This selling continued quite liberal for a few days, and was not checked until the market had declined some 8 to 10 points, when heavy buying by the consuming trade absorbed all offerings. This buying was principally for domestic and foreign compound lard manufacturings. In addition to this buying, quite liberal buying for Southern accounts was in evidence on the strong crude situation and the advancing cotton markets. The market the past few days was alternately strong and weak, moving up or down as cotton or lard was either lower or higher, fluctuations being confined within a radius of 5 to 7 points. Trading on the main during the past few days was mostly professional.

The situation at the close of the week is mixed. On the one hand we have a strong spot market and an extremely strong crude situation. The mills lately have shown absolutely no interest in bids made or whether the refined oil market was up or down. In

the Southeast and valley very little or no trading has been reported, the general asking price being \$6.67, with buyers only bidding \$6.34@6.40, according to location and shipment. In Texas light selling took place all the way from \$6.13@6, with the market now quoted at \$6.07 nominal.

From the present indications outside holdings do not seem to be burdensome, which leads us to believe that the stocks in the hands of the big interests are quite liberal, but being in strong hands cannot be dislodged. This fact will probably tend to prevent any serious decline in the market, but on the other hand, on any fair advances these holders seem willing to feed out part of their oil. Under the circumstances the market should prove a good purchase on all easy spots, and a sale on all bulges.

	Previous Closing	High.	Low.	Today's Closing
	March 25.			April 1.
April .....	7.51 b	7.55 a	7.56	7.53 b 7.56 a
May .....	7.55 b	7.56 a	7.56	7.50 b 7.52 a
July .....	7.68 b	7.70 a	7.69	7.60 b 7.62 a
August .....	7.75 b	7.77 a	7.74	7.66 b 7.69 a
September .....	7.76 b	7.78 a	7.76	7.66 b 7.68 a

**TEXAS CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.**

The annual convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at Galveston, Tex., on June 15, 16 and 17, according to the announcement made this week by Secretary Robert Gibson. The Rules Committee will meet at Galveston on June 12 and 13.

**HARDENED OIL**

LICENSES granted under the Ellis Process of Hydrogenation including method of manufacturing catalyzers and special products. Plants installed under our supervision for producing high grade edible stock and soap fats. Artificial stearines and synthetic tallows cheaply made from liquid oils.

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8 Pounds Equal to 15 Pounds Oleo

Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act,  
June 30, '06. Ser. No. 40,803**JOSLIN SCHMIDT & CO.** CINCINNATI,  
OHIO, U. S. A.

**PREPARE FOR CRUSHERS' MEETING.**

The formal announcement of the 1914 convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, just sent out by the officers of the association, reads as follows:

Dallas, Tex., March 28, 1914.

To the Members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

We beg to announce the fixing by the executive committee of the place and date for holding our eighteenth annual meeting. The date was fixed for May 18, 19 and 20, 1914, at New Orleans, La. The headquarters will be at the Grunewald Hotel.

Arrangements for hotel and other accommodations will be made by Mr. E. T. George, chairman of the committee on arrangements. Mr. Jno. W. Todd, chairman of the committee on hotels and reservations, and Mr. W. E. Jervy, chairman ladies' committee.

These committees promise everyone in attendance that their every want will be looked after and their pleasure and entertainment assured. We want especially to call your attention to the appointment of Mr. W. E. Jervy to look after the ladies, and ask that a large number of your ladies favor the convention with their attendance, with the assurance that their pleasures will be well looked after by Mr. Jervy and his committee.

We have asked the railroad authorities for reduced rates for the round trip, which with all other information concerning the convention will be announced at an early date in our next letter. Every member is expected to be present, and is urged to bring with him his friends, especially the ladies, all of whom will be given a hearty welcome and a royal entertainment.

The rules committee will meet three days in advance of the annual meeting, on May 15 and 16, 10 o'clock a. m., at the Grunewald Hotel. It will be in order for each member to send any proposed changes and corrections to be submitted to the rules committee to Mr. C. L. Ives, chairman of the rules committee, New Bern Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Mills, New Bern, N. C., until May 5, and after that date communications should be sent to him at the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans.

Everyone bear in mind the convention dates, and prepare to come and bring your friends.

Very truly yours,  
M. E. SINGLETON,  
President.  
ROBERT GIBSON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

**WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.**

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

**AUCTION SALE****Kentucky Refining Company**

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Will sell all of its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, 1303 Shelby Street, Louisville, Ky., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday April 29, 1914

All the assets of the Company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements, consisting of railroad tracks, buildings, machinery, complete equipment for refining cottonseed oil, manufacturing oil barrels and repairing cars, office building with furniture, laboratory, railroad tank cars, accounts, supplies, brands, trade marks, etc. The real estate is in several parcels divided by streets but is all in the vicinity of the office, 1303 Shelby Street, Louisville, Kentucky, except a stove mill in the city of Selma, Alabama.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety. The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid or bids under the terms of sale. Any creditor or creditors of the Company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids, *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the Kentucky Refining Company at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of any such sale, in lieu of cash.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As evidence of good faith, each bidder will be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the Company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, remainder payable as follows: (a) personal property, excluding tank cars, in cash on delivery; (b) tank cars, in cash or, at purchaser's option, one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) (including deposit) in cash on delivery, one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) in three (3) months, one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) in six (6) months; (c) real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers, one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) in one year and one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) in two years; (d) all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually, until paid, and payable, at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, by car trust certificates in case of sale of cars, and in either case by other satisfactory security.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal or interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. The numbers in italics correspond to numbers of buildings in the engineering report of the American Appraisal Company on file at the office of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

(A) Office and Refinery—consists of an irregular piece of land of about two and one-eighth ( $2\frac{1}{8}$ ) acres, starting from the corner of Shelby Street and Goss Ave., running south on Shelby Street three hundred twenty-eight (328) feet to a point, then southeast one hundred three (103) feet to L. & N. R. R. tracks, then east five hundred sixteen (516) feet parallel with railroad tracks to corner of Goss Ave., following Goss Ave. northwest two hundred eighty (280) feet ten (10) inches to a point, then west one hundred eighty-five (185) feet five (5) inches to place of beginning. Lot No. 1, Block 736. (Improvements—(1) One-story brick building used as gasoline and oil house. (2) One-story frame cooper shop. (3) One-story brick dry kiln with adjoining shed. (4) One-story brick cooper shop containing stove, heating and barrel machinery. (5) Boiler and engine house containing steam power plant, dynamo, machine shop and tools. (6) Car shed over side tracks. (7-8-9) Two and one-half story with basement, buildings and refinery containing complete equipment for refining

2,000 barrels cottonseed oil daily, with kettles, tanks, pipe lines, pumps, scales, compressors, agitators, elevators, etc. (10) Car shed including platform, tracks, scales and pipe lines. (11) Office building 63' x 71' four-story brick building containing vaults, elevator and office equipment. Also steel storage tanks and railroad tracks, in yard.)

(B) Alkali Plant, car shop and stables—commencing at southwest corner of the intersection of Shelby and Knapp Streets, running south two hundred forty-five and eighty hundredths (245.80) feet on Shelby Street, seven hundred fifteen (715) feet southwest on Meriwether Street, two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet north on Clay Street, east six hundred fifty-six (656) feet three (3) inches on Knapp Street to beginning. Lot 57, Block 763. (Improvements—(12) Three-story and basement brick building, tile roof, 103' 8" x 107' 5" containing complete winter oil plant, decolorizing plant and alkali plant, tanks, elevator, laboratory and equipment. (13) One-story brick building, 61' 6" x 76' 6". (Steam boilers, super heater, engine, dynamo, ice machine, condenser, pumps, pipes, etc.) (14) One-story frame building, 50' x 176', car repair shop and equipment including side tracks. (15) One-story frame building, 16' 3" x 24' 2", paint shed. (16) One-story frame building, 50' x 50', lumber shed. (17) Two-story frame stable. (18) Storage building, 16' 4" x 23' 6". (19) One-story frame building, 12' 2" x 20'. (20) One-story iron clad frame building, 8' 2" x 12' 3", oil storage. 3,400' railroad side tracks.)

(C) Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Knapp and Clay Streets, running two hundred seventy-five (275) feet southwest on Clay Street, four hundred eighty (480) feet southwest on Meriwether Street, thence north two hundred thirty (230) feet to corner of Hancock and Knapp Streets, thence six hundred twenty-nine (629) feet six (6) inches on Knapp Street to beginning. Lot 48, Block 1160. (Two-story frame house at 634 Knapp Street. One-story cottages at 621, 641, 645, 647, 649 and 715 Meriwether Street.)

(D) Shelby Street Yard—northwest corner intersection Shelby Street and Ormsby Avenue, one hundred fifty (150) feet by seventy-five (75) feet. Lot 13, Block 1157. (Eight steel storage tanks.)

(E) Stave Yard—beginning at northwest intersection Goss Avenue and Logan Street, running five hundred twenty-four (524) feet north on Logan, west one hundred eighty (180) feet to alley, south four hundred thirteen (413) feet with alley, then east and southeast running irregularly two hundred ten (210) feet more or less with Goss Avenue to beginning. Lot 13, Block 639.

(F) Small Stave Yard—irregular piece of land with three hundred thirty-eight (338) feet frontage on L. & N. R. R. tracks, thirty-five (35) feet ten (10) inches frontage on Goss Avenue, one hundred sixty-six (166) feet five (5) inches frontage on Dardridge Avenue, two hundred nine feet (209) six (6) inches frontage on Logan Street, twenty-two (22) feet frontage on Samuel Avenue. Lot 7, Block 1164. (Railroad side track.)

(G) One lot on Mulberry Street seventy-five (75) feet six (6) inches east of McHenry Street, thirty (30) feet frontage on Mulberry Street, one hundred forty-four (144) feet deep. Lot 11, Block 748.

(H) One lot on Lydia Street two hundred twenty-five (225) feet six (6) inches east of McHenry Street, thirty (30) feet frontage on Mulberry Street, one hundred forty-four (144) feet deep. Lot 10, Block 748. (Four room cottage.)

(I) Two hundred sixteen (216) Tank Cars—Standard wooden frames, Westinghouse air brakes, steam coils, including pipe and connections. 49 tanks 200 barrel capacity steel center sills, 10 tanks 160 barrel capacity, 17 tanks 140 barrel capacity, 96 tanks 130 barrel capacity, 22 tanks 120 barrel capacity and 15 tanks 70 barrel capacity. Seven combination box tank cars. Also one coorporage box car.

(K) Railroad car supplies—wheels, springs, timbers, brasses, bolts, nuts, etc.

(L) Refinery supplies, consisting of fullers earth, soda ash, silicate of soda, press cloth, etc.

(M) Office furniture and supplies consisting of 25 desks, 7 typewriters, files, cabinet, chairs, business phonographs, tables, adding machines, billing machine, safes, clocks, bookcases, electric fans, awnings, window shades, rugs, kitchen and dining room furniture and dishes, etc.

(N) Brands, trade marks, cable codes, labels, lithographs, good will, etc.

(O) Accounts receivable.

(P) About seven acres of land in the city of Selma, Alabama, on the Alabama River and W. of A. Railroad, in Section (31) of Township (17) North Range (11) east of St. Stevens Meridian, in Dallas County, Alabama, running in an irregular shape, bounded by the Alabama River, the lands of the Schuch-Mason Lumber Company and others—more particularly described in the deed made August 31, 1911, by the Ticonder Stave Company, including artesian water rights on adjoining land. (Improvements—office, stave mill, boiler, engine, machinery and side tracks.)

(Q) All other assets.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY.  
Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1914.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Tanners are pursuing a conservative course in purchasing. There is no doubt about there being considerable inquiry from different sources for April-May hides embracing practically all selections, but this likely emanates chiefly from brokers and local buyers who are trying to get the packers to name prices on April-May rather than an actual inquiry from tanners being in a purchasing mood. February-March hides continue generally neglected, with the exception of continued buying in Texas steers, operations in which variety are retarded on account of scarcity of supplies. Packers are willing to talk prices on April or later salting branded, naming stiff figures for all weight Texas steers and branded cows. Native steers are slow, with packers quoting 18@18½c. as based on last week's business, but the tanners have entertained lower views and reported last week that the bulk of the hides did not go into regular consuming channels Texas steers are strong and in request. The big packer sold 3,000@4,000 March heavies at the full price of 19c., which was the basis of last trading and is the highest price ever known for March. Packers are talking about getting 19¼@19½c. for later salting, and 18¾@19c. for lights and extremes. Butt brands are draggy, with 17¾c. asked for February-March and a range of 17½@17¾c. quotable. Packers are not so sure of getting sharp advances for later takeoff butt brands and Colorados as for Texas and branded cows, and buyers think they could get a good quantity of Aprils included with February-March at 17¾c., and are not making any such offer. Colorados are in a similar position as butt brands at ¼c. less, February-March being held 17½c. and 17¾@17½c. quotable. Buyers say Aprils would be included at asking prices for February-March. Branded cows are still without sale, but continue to be reported in short supply, 18½c. has been asked for current salting, with later takeoff talked ¼@½c. higher along with light and extreme light Texas. Native cows have continued generally quiet, but 2,000 March-April lights are reported sold at 18¼c., which is considerably under what some packers have been talking for April alone, although the seller claims at least half of the hides were late March. Some of the packers have been talking up to 19c. for April lights, but it is generally believed they would quickly sell at ¼@½c. less and May's are doubtless quickly obtainable at 19c., which are tremendous prices, as it is doubtful if May heavy native steers would bring this price to say nothing of lights and extremes included at 1c. less. Heavy weights are inactive, with only an occasional lot picked up at full asking prices for best available hides. Januarys were last claimed sold up to 18c., and January-Februarys at 17¾c., with buyers' ideas around 17½c. Native bulls are unchanged at 15½@16c., and branded bulls 14¼@15¼c., as to average, etc.

Later.—There are numerous reports regarding trading in native cows. One packer sold 5,000 April light native cows at 18½c.

and later there are reports of trading in these at 18¾c., and one report of a sale up to 19c., but no definite confirmation is secured and possibly May salting may have been included if the 19c. sale was really effected. There are some reports of a sale of native steers having been made at a slight concession, but details as to the quantity moved and exact price secured are unconfirmed.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The Chicago dealers are generally asking 15½c. for buffs and 16½c. for extremes, seasonable lots with late sales claimed at these prices, including the car of 45-lb. and up, but these hides were for fairly prompt shipment and such rates are about the actual market, which continues more or less nominal owing to quietude prevailing and general disinterestedness displayed by tanners. Buffs are nominal at 15½@15¾c. for seasonable hides, with tanners' views top at 15c. and dealers talking in some instances around 15½c., owing to light supplies. Heavy cows are also nominal at 15@15¼c., and are very slow. Extremes range 16c., about the best tanners would do on seasonable stock, up to 16½c. asked. A car of Minneapolis extremes 25@50 lbs. sold at 16c. f. o. b. that point, and these are considered better quality than the couple of cars claimed sold in Chicago earlier in the week at 16½c., which are for practically prompt shipment. It is said that the market at outside points for all weights is becoming more affected than heretofore with an inquiry to sell from certain outside sources, but others holding firm as have limited supplies based on the present small country kill, which does not argue well for hides to accumulate rapidly.

**CALFSKINS.**—While the tone is perhaps not quite as firm as heretofore, receipts keep small and the market is by no means down to prices quoted in some reports. Chicago cities were offered East this week at 22½c., and the prospective buyer believes 22c. would be quickly taken. It is doubted if first salted Chicago cities could be secured under 22@22½c., and two dealers carrying these still ask up to 23c. Some believe mixed Chicago and outside cities would not bring much over 21½c., with up to 22c. asked. Packers are nominal at 22@23c. asked, outside cities alone 21c. bid up to 21½c. asked, and countries 19½@20½c., as to section, quality, etc., and last trading reported at 19¾c. Kips are steady and unchanged.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Steady to strong, with a good demand, but trade restricted somewhat due to scarcity of stocks. Heavy average packer pelts \$1.75@1.80, average run of sheep and lambs late takeoff \$1.60@1.75, and lambs alone \$1.70@1.75 for choice heavies. Outside city packers range widely as to quality, length of wool, sections, etc., from \$1.30@1.60 and up to \$1.75 for extra choice. Some recent trading in regular stock was reported at \$1.50.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The tendency of the market continues weak, with another decline of ½c. registered in common varieties. Sales have been made of 4,600 Puerto Cabellos, etc., consisting of the two cargoes per the "Progreso" and "Prins Wilhelm I" at 20½c., as against the previous selling rate on these of 30c. The "Philadelphia" is in with 1,927 more Puerto Cabellos, etc., but it is not confirmed if these were included at the above price or not. Bids are reported of 29½c. for Bogotas as against the last selling price on

these of 30½c., but there is no confirmation of any sale of these as yet. The "Alliance" is in with about 5,000 Central Americans, etc. No further trading is noted in River Plates. Buenos Aires 30 per cent. seconds and 70 per cent. winter and medium hair last sold at 27c., as noted recently. Some Montevideos are offered at 30¾c., but buyers' views on these are under this. Although the China season is drawing toward its close it is reported that there are still plenty of this variety available. No change is noted in asking rates on Chinas, and no business is reported effected. The two East India combines, one on buffalo hides and the other on kips, still prevails, and prices on these varieties are consequently still mixed and nominal with no reliable quotations.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—No change is reported in River Plates, and no fresh sales are noted. Mexicans and Cubans are weak, with buyers bidding off and fair-sized offerings untaken. The "Saratoga" brought 500 bbls. of Havanas, which are for export.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—The situation continues as dull as ever, and it cannot be learned that any trading has been effected in native steers, branded steers, cows or bulls. There is apparently no inquiry at all for spreadies, and no business has been done in these of late.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Weak spots continue to make their appearance here and there in the market, and although most dealers are disposed to hold such few hides as they have on hand rather than force them for sale at present, some other dealers are showing some anxiety to let go and accept concessions. A car of 900 New York State hides 25 lbs. and up, with heavy bulls over 60 lbs. cut, sold here today at 14½c. flat, which is slightly less than some of the small dealers have recently secured for little parcels of 100 or so. A number of little lots of Pennsylvania hides in parcels of 50@300 have been sold at 14½c. flat. The market on buffs is largely nominal in the absence of sales. Buyers' views on late salting buffs are not over 15c., and it is understood that some lots available at 15¼c. are not being taken, and a car of all No. 1 buffs offered here from an Ohio point yesterday at 15¼c. was not sold. Dealers say that for any back lots higher prices are obtainable, but there are few of such hides offered.

**CALFSKINS.**—The situation continues unchanged, with the demand light and receipts coming forward very slowly for this season. Light skins continue a drug on the market owing to the poor demand for women's calf shoes, and the calfskin tanners in general are not disposed to do much, although dealers are mostly well cleaned up on medium and heavy weight skins. New York Cities are listed nominally at \$1.82½@1.87½, \$2.35@2.37½ and \$2.65@2.67½.

## LEADING CALFSKIN DEALER DIES.

Emil Kohn, one of the best known calfskin and leather dealers in New York, with offices at No. 347 East 44th street and a residence at No. 62 Hillside place, Newark, N. J., died suddenly on Thursday as he was entering the offices of the Pfister & Vogel Company, tanners, in Cliff street, New York City. Mr. Kohn was fifty years old and came to this country from Bohemia twenty-three years ago. He settled in Newark and immediately entered the beef slaughtering business. Ten years ago he established a New York office for the sale of leather and hides. For many years he has suffered from diabetes, and this, it is believed, caused his death. Mr. Kohn is survived by his widow, two daughters and three sons.



# Chicago Section

Looks like the packinghouse will adopt the motor truck and—why not?

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2.25 net to the buyer.

And then again, don't you know there are a whole lot of peepul who run a trifle high in free fatty acid.

What Chicago really needs is a subway big enough at least to breathe in without asphyxiating the passengers.

One of the surest signs that Woodrow is somewhere near right is that he has Bill Hearse frothing at the mouth.

The weather man might "have a heart." There's a difference between doing a thing right and running it into the ground.

Speaking of shaking a red rag at a bull, what about making it read Ulster, Great Britain and Ireland. Duck that brick!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1914, averaged 11.30 cents per pound.

If cottonseed oil and greases are or are not worth what they are quoted at, then—why not use lard to grease the skids with?

"Sail on, thou silv'ry moon" might be changed to "Toil on, thou silly loon," as applicable to a whole lot of so-called "speculators."

Salt Peter does not slip a rubber band with a little key attached over your wrist when you enter his sweat box. There is no necessity. Get that?

Champ Clark seems to stand in the same relation to President Wilson as Mr. Taft did to President Roosevelt, only Champ is a little ahead of time—that's all.

Noticeably Uncle William J. ain't saying much, if anything, about this canal tolls thing. Is he with Clark and Underwood or Wilson, or going it alone?

J. Ham talks like a guy who expects some day or other to ride with Hearse. Drink, or pass the can! Swing or get off'n the plate! Be wid or agin, one of the six!

Every packinghouse machinery manufacturer of today has something up his sleeve worth your knowing all the time. Get acquainted! Goldarn it! Get acquainted!

General Villa, like Jesse James, claims a reason for his turning Ishmael. It is hardly likely that the whole of the federal army of Mexico is to blame, however.

The Board of Trade quite expects to wake up some fine blue Monday morning and find itself a thing of the past. Then—well, it will be "paddle your own canoe!"

Plutes as they are, it is quite likely they'll be able to tinker up the "Feds" so they'll make a good showing. The fans can stand another bunch of good scouts, anyhow.

The Mayor will not allow a friendly boxing exhibition in Chicago, but calmly looks on at the almost daily dog fight of the County Board. And it is a dog fight, too!

Really, it is sad to note the fits an' starts an' spasms an' things that Bill Hearse is havin' about one Woodrow Wilson, who calmly looks on at Bill's ravings and—smiles. Poor Bill!

If that provision market could but talk! It don't have to, however, as far as those who can read signs are concerned. If the seven-cent hog is an assured fact, why then ———!

There are three ships (not subsidized) that make toward a whole lot of people's success on this mudlane sphere—relation-ship, friendship and goodfellow-ship—without which there would be a whole raft more of dismal failures in this life.

The sooner "the peepul" realizes the error of electing to Congress "misguided, irresponsible critters," the sooner will they begin to solve the high cost of living, or rather dissolve it. The packer is not quite as bug-house as is generally supposed.

Well! Bill Hearse says every Congressman may as well take to the weeds as to side with Woodrow on this Panama Canal disaster. Hooray, Bill! Send us a bar'l of that dope you use. We're just dyin' to rave, an' howl, an' beller, an' holler, an' froth at the mouth—before the dogcatchers get too busy!

Dan Lively, livestock commissioner of the Panama Exposition, and the best booster ever

raised in this country, has just returned from a 27,000-mile boosting trip through the South American republics. Dan helped jam through in great style one of our livestock shows here several years ago, and he's some jammer, as we remember him.

As before stated, the guy who depends upon crop and livestock reports, weather conditions, import and export statistics, expert opinions, and the thousand and one other factors going toward "arriving at a conclusion," is a dinged poor "speculator." You have to force the issue these days—not wait for it to contract hookworm, spring fever and heaven knows what else, en route.

What they are saying about "Bathhouse" John in de Foist is a plenty, and the newspapers would lead us to think he's on the verge of total collapse. He's the happiest looking worried guy we ever met. You see, it's like this. If "Bathhouse" were the only one getting "lammed" it might look bad, but as it stands there is at least one candidate in each ward as bad or worse than he is, according to the other fellow's say so. And there you are!

You see, the United States is a part of America and a part of the civilized world, but not by any means all of it. The United States is made up of people from every other part of the civilized world, and in nine cases out of ten these people have an inbred sense of honor which to them is beyond price. From such people have we our great and honorable men past and present—and we live in the present. Why shall not any and every American say "I stand on my honor"? Amen! Selah!

The law stops at nothing—or rather, the lawyers don't. Now it transpires that 9,999,999 lawyers in Chicago propose to find out what became of a certain recently deceased prelate's money. Not that anyone else cares, but such is the ravages of a disease. Any kid of any species showing signs of becoming an exponent of law—drown it at once, and save a murder trial eventually, 'cause some one is going to kill it, sure. Now weed out everything aspiring to political destruction with a law tag on it, like you would poison ivy. Further explanation or argument is unnecessary.

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NEW YORK

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CHICAGO

beg to inform their friends that they are prepared to fill all orders which are entrusted to them with customary care and dispatch.

**SAUSAGE CASINGS**

**SPICES**

**PACKING-HOUSE MACHINERY**

March 31, 1914

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 23.....	14,935	911	39,963	26,698
Tuesday, March 24.....	2,875	4,347	11,195	19,242
Wednesday, March 25.....	17,849	2,083	24,250	20,617
Thursday, March 26.....	3,304	1,594	20,775	17,949
Friday, March 27.....	1,623	405	19,561	13,959
Saturday, March 28.....	140	30	6,312	3,596
Total last week.....	40,726	9,670	122,359	101,971
Previous week.....	36,573	9,099	136,480	85,536
Cor. time, 1913.....	38,580	9,994	121,059	75,237
Cor. time, 1912.....	45,588	16,921	141,006	110,616

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 23.....	5,321	23	9,960	2,998
Tuesday, March 24.....	1,426	113	3,975	6,931
Wednesday, March 25.....	4,301	74	7,994	5,595
Thursday, March 26.....	3,851	—	7,370	3,859
Friday, March 27.....	1,912	48	6,616	3,086
Saturday, March 28.....	136	35	3,819	121
Total last week.....	17,547	293	29,434	28,620
Previous week.....	17,438	276	38,599	17,386
Cor. time, 1913.....	15,021	235	41,595	26,419
Cor. time, 1912.....	17,860	424	51,210	30,625

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 28, 1914.....	596,088	1,060,705	1,375,796
Same period, 1913.....	586,072	1,081,519	1,117,779

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 28, 1914.....	424,000
Previous week.....	453,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	305,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	436,000
Total year to date.....	6,238,000
Same period, 1913.....	6,283,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 28, 1914.....	102,000	304,800	234,000
Week ago.....	98,300	339,900	204,200
Year ago.....	102,700	301,500	164,000
Two years ago.....	124,400	358,000	256,000

## Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	1,456,000	1,011,000
Hogs.....	4,599,000	4,798,000
Sheep.....	2,926,000	2,561,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

## Week ending March 28, 1914:

Armour & Co.....	17,600
Swift & Co.....	11,100
S. & S. Co.....	7,000
Morris & Co.....	5,200
Hammond Co.....	4,900
Western P. Co.....	6,000
Anglo-American.....	4,100
Independent P. Co.....	7,800
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	4,800
Roberts & Oake.....	3,300
Brennan P. Co.....	4,700
Miller & Hart.....	2,400
Others.....	5,800
Totals.....	84,700
Previous week.....	102,500
1913.....	81,100
1912.....	92,300
Total year to date.....	1,408,300
Same period last year.....	1,551,900

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.35	\$8.70	\$6.10	\$7.85
Previous week.....	8.40	8.75	5.85	7.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	9.20	6.25	8.35
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.30	7.71	5.70	7.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	6.58	4.80	6.00

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.50@9.50
Steers, fair to good.....	7.65@8.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@9.30
Inferior steers.....	7.00@7.50
Stockers.....	6.00@7.40
Feeding steers.....	7.25@8.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@6.10
Stock cows.....	5.00@5.50
Fair to choice heifers.....	7.25@8.25
Stock heifers.....	6.00@7.00
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@7.25

Common to good cutters.....	4.25@4.75
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@7.25
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@6.40
Good to choice calves.....	7.75@9.00
Heavy calves.....	6.00@7.75

## HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 180 lbs.....	\$8.50@8.75
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.50@8.65
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.55@8.75
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.50@8.70
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 300 lbs.....	8.50@8.60
Mixed packing.....	8.45@8.55
Heavy packing.....	7.50@8.40
Pigs.....	2.00@3.00
Boars.....	8.50@9.25
*Stags.....	—

\*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$7.50@8.50
Fed western lambs.....	7.75@8.60
Clipped lambs.....	6.50@7.35
Feeding wethers.....	4.00@5.25
Feeding ewes.....	4.00@4.75
Fed western wethers.....	6.00@6.85
Native ewes.....	5.50@6.50
Fed yearlings.....	6.00@6.65
Feeding lambs.....	6.50@7.35

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$21.00	\$21.10	\$21.00	\$21.05
July.....	21.15	21.20	21.12½	21.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.60	10.62½	10.57½	10.62½
July.....	10.77½	10.82½	10.75	10.80
September.....	10.92½	10.95	10.92½	10.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.22½	11.27½	11.20	11.25
July.....	11.37½	11.42½	11.35	11.40

## MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.05	21.05	20.80	20.80
July.....	21.22½	21.22½	20.87½	20.90
September.....	21.05	21.05	20.95	20.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.62½	10.62½	10.45	10.45
July.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.62½	10.62½
September.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.80	10.80

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.22½	11.22½	11.05	11.05
July.....	11.40	11.40	11.17½	11.20

## TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.80	20.90	20.67½	20.72½
July.....	20.87½	20.97½	20.75	20.80
September.....	20.90	21.00	20.75	20.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.45	10.55	10.45	10.47½
July.....	10.62½	10.75	10.62½	10.65
September.....	10.80	10.87½	10.80	10.82½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.05	11.12½	11.00	11.02½
July.....	11.20	11.27½	11.15	11.17½

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.80	20.87½	20.75	20.80
July.....	20.85	20.92½	20.80	20.82½
September.....	—	—	—	20.85

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.55	10.57½	10.50	10.52½
July.....	10.75	10.77½	10.70	10.70
September.....	10.90	10.92½	10.85	10.85

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.07½	11.15	11.07½	11.10
July.....	11.20	11.30	11.22½	11.25

## THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.85	20.92½	20.85	20.92½
July.....	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90
September.....	20.87½	20.92½	20.87½	20.92½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.60	10.60	10.57½	10.57½
July.....	10.75	10.77½	10.75	10.77½
September.....	10.92½	10.95	10.92½	10.95

## RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.15	11.17½
July.....	11.32½	11.35	11.30	11.32½

## FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.97½	20.97½	20.85	20.85
July.....	20.95	20.95	20.87½	20.87½
September.....	—	—	—	20.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.60	10.60	10.52½	10.52½
July.....	10.80	10.80	10.72½	10.72½
September.....	10.95	10.97½	10.90	10.90

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.20	11.20	11.15½	11.15
July.....	11.35	11.35	11.30	11.32½

‡Bld. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	22½
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	28
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	17
Beef Stew.....	12	14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	14	16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	18
Corned Ribs.....	12½	14
Corned Flanks.....	10	12
Round Steaks.....	18	20
Round Roasts.....	15	18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	19
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	14
Rolls Roast.....	16	18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	16
Legs, fancy.....	20	23
Stew.....	12½	14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	18	20
Chops, French, each.....	18	20

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	16
Stew.....	8	10
Shoulders.....	13	15
Hind Quarters.....	14	16
Fore Quarters.....	10	12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	13	15
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	14

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	20
Pork Chops.....	18	20
Pork Shoulders.....	15	18
Pork Tenders.....	35	38
Pork Butts.....	16	18
Spare Ribs.....	14	16
Hocks.....	11	13
Pigs' Heads.....	8	10
Leaf Lard.....	12½	14

## Veal.

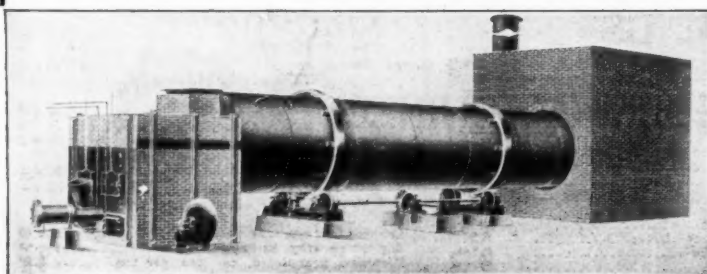
Hind Quarters.....	18	22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	14
Legs.....	18	22
Breasts.....	14	16
Shoulders.....	16	18
Cutlets.....	35	38
Rib and Loin Chops.....	13	15

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7
Tallow.....	3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	18
Kips.....	16

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

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Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

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**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 14
Good native steers	13 @ 13 1/4
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good	13 @ 13 1/4
Cows	11 1/2 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	11 @ 11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 1/2 @ 11
Steer Chucks	12 @ 12
Boneless Chucks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	11 @ 11
Cow Rounds	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Rounds	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cow Loins	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	35 @ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	29 @ 29
Strip Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shoulder Butts	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rolls	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rump Butts	13 @ 13
Trimnings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shank	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Steer Ribs, Light	15 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16 @ 16
Loin Ends, steer, native	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hind Shanks	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8
Hearts	9 @ 9
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	25 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Brains	9 @ 9
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

## Veal

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Light Carcass	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Carcass	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good Saddles	17 @ 17
Medium Racks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Racks	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	55 @ 55
Plucks	55 @ 55
Heads, each	25 @ 30

## Lambs.

Good Cawl	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Saddles, Cawl	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cawl Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 @ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 @ 11
Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 @ 13
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mutton Loins	9 @ 9
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13
Pork Loins	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	32 @ 32
Spare Ribs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Butts	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hocks	8 @ 8
Trimnings	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	10 @ 10
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9
Hog livers, per lb.	5 @ 5
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12
Pork Hearts	9 @ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	14 @ 14
Silp Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	7 @ 7
Brains	7 @ 8 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bellies	16 @ 16
Shoulders	12 @ 12

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	12 @ 12

Choice Bologna	15 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Frankfurters	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Tongue	14 @ 14
Minced Sausage	14 @ 14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	19 @ 19
New England Sausage	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Berliner Sausage	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Polish Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Garlic Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Farm Sausage	17 @ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	13 @ 13
Pork Sausage, short link	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	11 @ 11
Luncheon Roll	17 @ 17
Delicatessen Loaf	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Jellied Roll	19 @ 19

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	28 @ 28
German Salami (new)	26 @ 26
Italian Salami	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Holsteiner	20 @ 20
Mettwurst, New	22 @ 22
Farmer	22 @ 22

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	50.50 @ 50.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.00
Bologna, 1-50	6.00 @ 6.00
Bologna, 2-20	5.50 @ 5.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.50 @ 6.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9.00 @ 9.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 12.50
Pickled Ox Laps, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50 @ 34.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	2.15 @ 2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15 @ 4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00 @ 15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	35.00 @ 35.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.75 @ 3.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.00 @ 7.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	12.50 @ 12.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	24.00 @ 24.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	17.00 @ 17.00
Plate Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	22.00 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	23.50 @ 23.50
Mess pork, old	22.50 @ 22.50
Clear Fat Backs	25.50 @ 25.50
Family Back Pork	17.75 @ 17.75
Bean Pork	— @ —

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	60 @ 60
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	— @ —

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Regular Plates, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Butts	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	— @ —

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17 @ 17
Skinned Hams	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 @ 13
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	24 @ 24
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24 @ 24
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 8 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sets	20 @ 20
Dried Beef Insides	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	28 @ 28
Regular Rolled Hams	24 @ 24
Smoked Rolled Hams	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Bolled Calas	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	26 @ 26
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Export Rounds	28 @ 28
Middles, per set	75 @ 75
Beef bungs, per piece	23 @ 23
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	55 @ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	— @ —
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	11 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 19
Hog bungs, large, mediums	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	95 @ 95
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.30 @ 3.40
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50 @ 2.90
Concentrated tankage	2.75 @ 2.80
Ground tankage, 12%	3.20 @ 3.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	3.20 @ 3.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.95 @ 2.95 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.75 @ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	22.00 @ 22.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	26.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.50 @ 22.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	25c. @ 25c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Horns, striped, per ton	36.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.42 1/2 @ 10.42 1/2
Prime steam, loose	10.02 1/2 @ 10.02 1/2
Leaf	9 @ 9
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	10.87 1/2 @ 11

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

## OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	78 @ 78
Extra lard oil	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 66
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 2 lard oil	56 @ 58
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	65 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	65.50 @ 65.50
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 7

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime City	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Crackling	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	40 @ 49 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2.45 @ 2.60
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.25 @ 1.35

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	87 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	— @ —
White, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4

Salt—	— @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	83.25 @ 83.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 3x	1.40 @ 1.40

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 1.

Under normal conditions, Monday's run of 20,391 cattle would not have been considered extra heavy for the time of year, but with the demand for beef all "shot to pieces" the supply proved much too heavy for the requirements of the trade, and all classes of steers ruled lower, prices declining anywhere from 10@25c. per cwt., minimum loss being on yearlings and choice steers, while the maximum loss of 15@25c. per cwt. was effective on the other grades of cattle. Tuesday's run of 3,500 cattle met with a very slow and indifferent demand, buyers having had ample opportunity to more than fill their orders on Monday. Wednesday's run of cattle was very light, receipts being estimated at 10,500, and the supply for the first three days of the week totaled 34,000 cattle, as compared with 35,500 for the same period a week ago, and because of the very meagre mid-week supply the market ruled 10@15c. higher, thus recovering the big end of the decline that took place on Monday.

Opening 10@15c. lower on Monday, the trade in butcher cattle showed a further decline on Tuesday, at which time practically everything in the butcher stuff line showed around 25@30c. decline as compared with the close of last week, the bull market having suffered the most severely, prices on Tuesday being at the very low point of the season and in many instances 75c.@\$1 per cwt. lower than the early part of March. Calves, on the other hand, reacted 75c.@\$1 per cwt. as compared with a week ago through stimulus of prospective strong Easter demand for veal, and on Wednesday, with a very light run of only 10,000 cattle, the general butcher stuff market took on more activity, ruled somewhat higher, and part of the recent decline was recovered. There is no question about the shortage of "she" stuff, and but very moderate receipts of that class of cattle are expected during the next few months.

The receipts of hogs on Wednesday were estimated around 22,000, and the market, even with light receipts, continues to be in a very draggy condition. A few hogs sold to the shippers early that looked strong to 5c. higher than Tuesday's close. Bulk of the prime butcher weights and lightweight shipping grades sold here largely around \$8.60@8.65, top \$8.70 for some choice lightweights. There is a very narrow range in prices with the quality of all weights good.

Sheep and lambs opened 5@10c. higher than Friday, but the upward trend was checked Tuesday when arrivals numbered over 26,000 head, depressing lamb values 10@15c. per cwt., while sheep held about steady. Today (Wednesday), with receipts estimated at 20,000 head the market is opening slow. Fleeces of woolled stock, as a rule, carry lots of moisture, owing to the downpour of rain that has prevailed since unloading began. However, when fleeces get dried off and operations begin prices will likely hold well up to yesterday's average. The advance that has taken place during the past 10 days was hardly expected just at this time, but was very welcome to feeders and the selling side of the market, following so depressing a condition prevailing week before last. The proportion of clipped stock is increasing daily, and after the middle of the month practically nothing will be coming with the wool on excepting the Colorado varieties. We quote: Woolled stock: Good to choice lambs, \$8.20@8.35; poor to medium, \$7.50@8; culls, \$6.50@7; fat yearlings, \$7.40@7.75; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$6.50@7; good to choice wethers, \$6.75@7; prime heavy ewes, \$6.65@7; good to choice medium weights, \$6.50@6.75; poor to medium, \$6@6.35; culls, \$5@

5.75. Clipped stock: Good to choice lambs, \$7.15@7.25; medium-fleshed and heavy, \$6.50@7; culls, \$4.50@5.50; fat yearlings, \$6@6.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.90@6.15; good to choice ewes, \$5.50@5.75; poor to medium, \$4.75@5.25; culls, \$3.50@4.50.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 31.

Cattle receipts in two days total 21,000 head, a considerable increase over any recent week. The beef market has been in a sticky condition for two weeks or more, and the fairly good run of cattle at all points this week has not benefited trade any. Instead, sales are 10 to 15 lower for the two days. Chicago reports a greater decline and a very slow trade. Two lots of heavy steers sold at \$9 today, and Nebraska yearlings also brought that price, showing that buyers appreciate good cattle when they have access to them, but bulk of the native steers sold at \$7.50@8.40. A fair supply of Westerns were received yesterday and today, sales at \$7.40@8.25, about 15 cents lower than a week ago. Quarantine supplies show seasonable gains, 79 cars in the two days, three times as many as first two days last week. South Texas has begun loading, a shipment of 12 cars of grassers from that section, selling here today at \$6.50@7, and meal and cake fed quarantine steers up to \$7.85, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. Best native cows sell at \$6.50@7.50; heifers, \$7.25@8.50; veal calves, \$8@9.50; bulls, \$5.75@7.25.

Hog receipts are heavier at all points this week, and prices are lower, the market off 5 cents yesterday and 10 cents today. A disastrous break in provisions, both cash and futures, is the main reason for the break. Light weights are in stronger request, and sold up to the top today, as did butcher weights and heavy hogs. Top was \$8.45; bulk, \$8.20@8.45; receipts, 12,000. March receipts show a small gain over March last year, but the fact that weights are 12 per cent. lighter this year leaves a deficiency.

Sheep advanced 10 to 20 cents today, following moderate recent gains, and lambs sold steady, holding the sensational gains made since last Thursday, including yesterday. Several lots of lambs brought \$8.25 today, best yearlings, \$7.25; wethers, \$6.40; medium ewes, \$6.20; clipped lambs, \$7@7.25. Texas muttons sold at \$6.40 yesterday; goats, \$4.35@4.50. Receipts today were only 6,200, with a moderate run in sight for balance of the week.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 1.

Cattle receipts for the week just past amounted to approximately 8,500 head which included 1,000 head received on the quarantine side. Receipts were extremely light on all grades, and for the most part the market was a slow, draggy affair, the reason given for this being the poor beef market in the East. Beef steers are about steady as compared with last Wednesday, but are about 10c. lower as compared with Monday of this week. Steers of medium weight topped at \$8.55; carload offerings of yearlings at \$8.75, while a few odd head brought \$9. The bulk of the steers offered sold in a range of \$7.50@8.25. Nothing choice was on sale, the quality ranging only from medium to good. The butcher cattle market showed little or no change, all grades selling on a steady basis. Heifers of only good quality brought \$8.25, which is the top. A carload of steers and

heifers, mixed, brought \$8.80, while the bulk of the offerings brought \$7@8.25. The top price paid for cows was \$7, with the bulk ranging from \$4.50@6.75. Nothing which could be called strictly good was offered. Veal calves are selling from 50@75c. higher than last week. The top today of 10c. was the top for the week. Texas offerings were scarce, very few cattle arriving from that State. \$7.35 was the top, this being paid on some of the first shipments of grass cattle to arrive this year from south Texas. Texas grassers are beginning to move and within the next few weeks liberal runs are expected.

Approximately 50,400 hogs constituted the receipts for the week. Very little change is shown in hog values during the past week, although the market has averaged lower than the previous week by about 10@15c. The week opened with best hogs selling at \$8.85. On Monday best hogs brought \$8.80, and yesterday \$8.70 was the top, which is the low time for the week. Today the market showed an advance of about 10c., with best lights and butcher hogs bringing \$8.80. The bulk for the week has ranged from \$8.60@8.80. The market was a very even affair, and salesmen had no trouble in getting rid of their offerings.

Sheep receipts amounted to approximately 9,200 head. The bulk of the supply was made up of lambs which came from Colorado. The top for the week was \$8.35. These, however, were not strictly choice. Choice ones would undoubtedly have brought more money. The first shipments of clipped sheep and lambs arrived this week. Some Colorado clipped lambs topped today at \$7.35, the same kind yesterday bringing \$7.25. The market on lambs for the week was generally 25@35c. higher. Good ewes sold around \$5.50; good yearlings, \$7.35; clipped yearlings, \$6@6.25, and wethers at \$6.75@7.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 28, 1914:

#### CATTLE.

Chicago	25,179
Kansas City	11,272
Omaha	8,495
St. Joseph	4,064
Cudahy	287
Sioux City	2,828
New York and Jersey City	10,092
Fort Worth	6,870
Philadelphia	2,403
Pittsburgh	2,005
Denver	1,344
Oklahoma City	3,304
Cincinnati	2,910

#### HOGS.

Chicago	92,925
Kansas City	28,947
Omaha	49,183
St. Joseph	30,450
Cudahy	3,757
Sioux City	16,961
Ottumwa	7,000
Cedar Rapids	8,252
New York and Jersey City	34,358
Fort Worth	11,211
Philadelphia	5,268
Pittsburgh	9,587
Denver	6,913
Oklahoma City	9,717
Cincinnati	8,740

#### SHEEP.

Chicago	73,351
Kansas City	39,352
Omaha	43,976
St. Joseph	22,283
Cudahy	281
Sioux City	6,049
New York and Jersey City	31,765
Fort Worth	7,612
Philadelphia	6,657
Pittsburgh	4,576
Denver	2,807
Oklahoma City	26

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 30, 1914.

	Beefes.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,569	3,914	3,805	3,911
Jersey City	3,970	3,149	13,560	25,607
Central Union	2,517	464	11,107	—
Lehigh Valley	2,036	265	3,273	—
Scattering	—	155	—	4,940
Totals	10,092	7,947	31,765	34,358
Totals last week	9,496	7,112	31,148	30,118

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, April 3.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$10.80; Middle West, \$10.55@10.65; city steam, 10½c.; refined, Continent, \$11.05; South American, \$11.75; Brazil, kegs, \$12.75; compound, 8½@8¾c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 3.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 87 fr.; edible, 112 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 72 fr.; edible, 93½ fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 3.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 115s.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 57s.; New York, 53s. 6d.; picnic, 52s. 6d.; hams, long, 68s.; American cut, 67s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 67s. 6d.; short backs, 64s.; bellies, clear, 67s. Lard, spot prime, 52s. American refined contract May, 52s. 7½d.; 28-lb. boxes, 52s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 53¼ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 3d.; choice, 35s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 67s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 32s. 6d. @ 34s. 6d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was quieter and a little steadier. Hogs showed a somewhat better tone and offerings of product were light.

### Stearine.

The market was dull again and about steady at 9c. for oleo.

### Tallow.

The tallow market shows a quiet interest but a fairly steady tone, with city quoted 6½c. and specials 7c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was steady with light trade. Crude oil is firmly held. Consumers are conservative, however, and buying is not active.

Market closed steady, 1 to 4 points decline. Sales, 9,800 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.30@7.50. Crude, Southeast, \$6.33@6.40. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$7.43@7.46; May, \$7.43@7.44; June, \$7.45@7.50; July, \$7.55@7.56; August, \$7.61@7.62; September, \$7.60@7.62; October, \$7.10@7.20; November, \$6.75@6.98; good off oil, \$7@7.56; off oil, \$6.90@7.26; red off oil, \$6.50@7.10; winter oil, \$7.50; summer white oil, \$7.50@8.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 3.—Hog markets strong, 5@10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$8.70@8.85; light, \$8.65@8.90; mixed, \$8.55@8.90; heavy, \$8.40@8.80; rough heavy, \$8.40@8.50; Yorkers, \$8.80@8.90; pigs, \$7.50@8.75; cattle strong; beefs, \$6.90@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3.65@8.40; Texas steers, \$7.20@8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@7.90; Western, \$7.90@8.05. Sheep market strong; native, \$5.40@5.90; Western, \$5.40@6.90; yearlings, \$6.50@7.45; lambs, \$7.35@8.25; Western, \$7.35@8.40.

Sioux City, April 3.—Hogs strong, at \$8.37½@8.45.

St. Louis, April 3.—Hogs steady, at \$8.70@8.95.

Buffalo, April 3.—Hogs higher; 4,800 on sale at \$9.35@9.40.

Kansas City, April 3.—Hogs higher, at \$8.20@8.65.

South Omaha, April 3.—Hogs higher, at \$8.40@8.55.

St. Joseph, April 3.—Hogs strong, at \$8.35@8.65.

Louisville, April 3.—Hogs higher, at \$8.80@8.95.

Indianapolis, April 3.—Hogs steady, at \$8.90@9.

## OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 2.—The provision market, although quite active, has eased off on account of the larger arrivals of hogs than were anticipated, and the supplies of same do not show much decrease. Besides, stocks of provisions are increasing. Lard has been a little more active this last week, but on a slightly lower level. Oleo oil is very quiet, very little business doing, and it looks as though prices will not advance for this article, and neutral lard is also very slow and very little demand for same. Tallow and stearine are quiet and prices purely nominal. There is hardly any cottonseed oil exported, and very little demand for same from Europe. The only buyers are small ones who must have the oil.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1914, are reported as follows:

### Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,569	7,000	10,049
Armour & Co.	3,963	17,600	19,659
Swift & Co.	3,980	11,100	25,566
Morris & Co.	2,914	5,200	10,186
Hammond Co.	1,460	4,900	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	462	...	...
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	887	4,100	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,300 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,400 hogs; others, 5,800 hogs.

### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,033	6,546	6,480
Fowler Packing Co.	573	...	3,193
S. & S. Co.	2,040	6,145	7,235
Swift & Co.	2,132	5,685	11,704
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,243	5,303	4,426
Morris & Co.	2,008	4,807	6,300
Blount	12	1,574	...
Campbell Bros. & Co.	21	162	...

Heil Packing Co., 574 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 319 cattle; I. Meyer, 165 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 113 cattle; M. Rice, 1,651 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 3,608 hogs; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 47 cattle; E. Storm, 7 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 124 cattle.

### Omaha.\*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,065	5,399	5,041
Swift & Co.	1,249	9,131	12,469
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,298	11,090	6,810
Armour & Co.	1,027	11,896	13,058
J. W. Murphy	...	1,487	...
Swartz & Co.	...	889	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 75 cattle; Robbins Packing Co., 14 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 41 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 7 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 34 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 530 hogs.

### St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,329	4,697	2,105
Swift & Co.	1,554	3,922	1,543
Armour & Co.	2,047	3,794	3,542
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	423	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	574	2,472	...
East Side Packing Co.	168	2,267	...
Reiz Packing Co.	...	610	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	277	...
Krey Packing Co.	10	503	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	12	339	25
Sartorius Provision Co.	6	501	...

### St. Joseph.\*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,650	9,323	12,927
Hammond Packing Co.	645	7,348	4,454
Morris & Co.	870	5,873	3,753

United Dressed Beef Co., 67 cattle.

### Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,334	8,800	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,320	7,743	...
Swift & Co.	...	3,695	...

R. Hurni Packing Co., 260 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 70 cattle; Statler & Co., 65 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 53 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 28 cattle; others, 7,842 cattle.

\*Incomplete.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	7,000	4,000
Kansas City	100	500	...
Omaha	100	3,000	...
St. Louis	30	1,500	500
St. Joseph	100	1,000	1,000
Sioux City	...	1,000	...
St. Paul	200	1,000	100
Oklahoma City	...	200	...
Fort Worth	300	600	...
Milwaukee	...	1,941	...
Denver	200	100	1,300
Louisville	100	2,000	...
Detroit	...	100	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	802	...
Indianapolis	150	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	...	1,128	...
Buffalo	100	3,000	2,400
Cleveland	40	1,000	400
New York	1,021	3,595	1,108

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	35,000	22,000
Kansas City	12,000	7,700	13,000
Omaha	4,000	5,000	7,500
St. Louis	2,000	10,000	700
St. Joseph	1,500	3,000	9,000
Sioux City	2,500	2,000	500
St. Paul	2,300	7,000	3,600
Oklahoma City	400	1,500	...
Fort Worth	5,200	2,000	1,600
Milwaukee	25	790	...
Denver	100	1,000	700
Louisville	...	4,000	...
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	545	...
Indianapolis	700	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,900	7,500	2,500
Cincinnati	1,700	4,322	100
Buffalo	4,000	16,000	11,000
Cleveland	1,000	3,000	10,000
New York	3,389	12,779	8,605

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	11,000	24,000
Kansas City	9,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	4,000	9,000	13,500
St. Louis	3,700	11,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,500	3,200	5,200
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	300
St. Paul	2,400	5,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,400	2,500	...
Fort Worth	3,200	2,000	200
Milwaukee	200	1,074	100
Denver	500	2,300	1,500
Louisville	...	410	...
Detroit	...	300	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	3,497	...
Indianapolis	1,200	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,800	1,000
Cincinnati	100	1,936	...
Buffalo	500	2,000	2,800
Cleveland	46	2,000	400
Boston	1,798	20,040	6,488
New York	587	3,797	1,832

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,500	19,000	22,000
Kansas City	2,900	7,200	7,400
Omaha	1,800	6,000	12,000
St. Louis	1,100	10,200	1,700
St. Joseph	500	3,000	2,500
Sioux City	700	2,000	1,500
St. Paul	1,800	4,000	3,200
Oklahoma City	300	1,000	...
Fort Worth	300	3,000	1,500
Milwaukee	25	4,232	...
Denver	600	200	500
Toledo	...	2,000	...
Louisville	...	1,300	...
Detroit	...	1,000	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	1,923	...
Indianapolis	...	3,600	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	600	1,925	...
Buffalo	250	2,000	5,200
Cleveland	40	1,000	400
New York	1,428	6,904	6,061

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	10,000	11,000
Kansas City	900	5,700	7,600
Omaha	...	7,000	...
St. Louis	1,600	8,300	700
St. Joseph	...	3,200	...
Sioux City	...	2,000	...
St. Paul	...	2,000	...
Milwaukee	...	1,176	...
Louisville	...	1,700	...
Detroit	...	530	...
Cudahy	...	400	...
Wichita	...	1,421	...
Indianapolis	...	4,000	...
Cincinnati	400	2,176	100
Buffalo	250	1,000	2,600
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	2,403	1,658	5,494

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	10,000	8,000
Kansas City	400	2,500	3,000
Omaha	500	7,000	7,000
St. Louis	350	5,000	1,300
St. Joseph	100	2,500	1,000
Sioux City	400	3,000	1,800
Fort Worth	2,300	1,200	3,000
St. Paul	1,000	3,000	250
Oklahoma City	600	1,500	...



# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Putting the Retail Meat Business on a Cash Basis

By a Veteran Retailer.

It has been found that only about 30 per cent. of a retail grocer's customers pay their bills promptly in thirty days; 28 per cent. take from one to three months to pay; 40 per cent. never pay in full, and 2 per cent. never pay at all.

With such drawbacks to the credit system, it is not surprising that grocers go bankrupt. And if this is the case with the grocer, what kind of a showing would the butcher's customers make?

The butcher extends credit to the same number of customers that the grocer does, and the meat bills are at least 25 per cent. larger than the grocer's bills, as meat is the principal part of a meal. And just so long as the butcher continues to extend credit to his customers, just so long will he continue to do a losing business. No butcher living can afford to have that kind of customers and continue in business. He is compelled to pay all his bills weekly, and if he does not receive the money for the goods he has sold each week he has not the money to pay for them. This is aside from the 15 to 25 per cent. expense of doing business.

It would cost him that much to give his meat away, because that is exactly what he is doing—giving it away when he extends his credit system. He knows he has open accounts that will never pay in full. He also knows that many of his customers will eventually pay only part of their bills. He knows that still others will only pay after he has pestered them with requests, then demands, then with threats to sue.

And then they pay only when they are forced to do so, and the only kind that can be forced to pay are those who have a business of their own, or high-salaried clerks, or skilled mechanics. The former pay because they cannot afford to have it known that they do not pay their butcher bills, as it might injure their credit. The latter pay because they cannot afford to have their employers know they owe their butcher.

But why should a butcher be compelled to have so many difficulties added to his already hard lot? The fault lies with himself alone. He simply lacks the courage to take the initiative and pleasantly but firmly discontinue the monthly accounts, and as many of the weekly accounts as he possibly can.

And he ought to go still further and stop altogether the practice of having a child or a woman rush in, apparently in the biggest kind of a hurry, just before meal time, and get 25 or 30 cents' worth of meat and say: "Please charge it. I'm in such a hurry to get home that I haven't time now to stop and pay. I'll be in later!"

It is to laugh! If he lets it go, it happens again and again, until finally the dinky little cash customer is raised to the dignity of being a weekly credit customer with a nice little pass book. The children of the family can come around any old time, get their meat, slam down the book and have it

"wrote in," and walk out with the air of My Lady Bountiful having conferred a favor on the butcher by letting him write in her little book. And every butcher who reads this will be either grinning or grumpy with the knowledge that he's It, with a capital I.

Another great mistake is to think unlimited credit can be given to city employees, such as policemen, firemen, railroad men, conductors, motormen, etc. They come in, in all the glory of a uniform, and the butcher, knowing they are paid regularly, does not hesitate to get another little pass book ready. If the truth were known, he will probably have more trouble to collect from that kind of a customer than from the hod-carrier's bundle of rags.

A case in point is that which occurred to a New York City butcher who had for a customer the wife of a sergeant of police. She was accustomed to pay part of her bill when she received her husband's monthly check, but only part.

This kept up until a balance of \$20 was due, which the butcher simply could not collect, even after repeated demands. He finally told her politely but firmly that if this bill was not paid by noon the following Monday he would go personally to police headquarters, where this sergeant was on duty, and demand the money so that every man within 25 feet could hear the demand, and shame him into paying it.

However, it was not necessary. The lady paid within an hour, and to make the butcher suffer for his presumption transferred her trade to his keenest competitor. And so all hands were pleased.

#### How to Stop This Evil.

This kind of thing can be readily stopped, because conditions in the butcher shop today make it very much more simple than ever before in the history of the retail butcher business. Everybody knows that meat is dear, and the honest customer who is asked to settle her bill weekly instead of monthly will do so, if the butcher tells her simply and in a straightforward manner that he can no longer afford to carry monthly accounts with anybody. And he can say the same to any weekly customer of whom he has the slightest doubt.

If there be any who object or grow offended, rest assured the butcher is far better off without their patronage. Because such a customer will surely "stick" him the first chance she gets. She'll be a believer in free trade; when her book is full she'll move. Therefore, it's "up to" the butcher not to give her a chance. Oh, ye near-sighted brothers of the knife and cleaver, can't you see her walking out of your shop, muttering to herself: "I'll get square on him, all right, all right!" And, woman-like, she'll be apt to start in the very next week, get all the meat she can, more than she really needs if possible, and then move away.

Oh, it's happened, and it'll happen again. And it'll keep on happening, until gradually the butchers will be forced, for their own protection, to firmly establish their business on a cash basis, if they wish to make a living and just a little bit besides.

This cash basis plan has been adopted in innumerable cases, and rarely has it failed to succeed if gone at in the proper way. Eventually it must come to all, and when it does it will be as firmly established a custom as Sunday closing is today, and any deviation from it will be fought with just as much zeal as a Sunday opening movement would be fought.

Time was when the butcher did not think it possible to keep closed all day Sunday. Today he would not even consider opening his shop. The world surely "do move," and when butchers come to selling meat for cash, and for cash only, the world will have moved considerably farther in the right direction.

L. A.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. Di Ponciano & Company will open a new meat market at Ridgway, Pa.

J. J. Finn's new meat market at Freeport, Ill., is ready for business.

W. F. Devlen has purchased the meat market of Alvord & Levesque at Haydenville, Mass.

E. L. Ball has purchased the King meat market at Blockton, Ia.

Gillin Brothers have purchased the Walsh meat market at Coon Rapids, Ia.

M. J. Troop has opened a meat market at Bemid Jc., Minn.

O'Donnell & Willett have engaged in the meat business at North Granville, N. Y.

M. Dean, Jr., has opened a meat market at Ilion, N. Y.

Frank Downes has moved his meat business at Port Monmouth, N. J., to Belford.

Scheitel Brothers' meat market at Cadillac, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

E. C. Hubbell has sold his meat business at Beloit, Wis., to Davis & Vian.

B. Elder has purchased D. H. Jones' meat business at Brazil, Ind.

The Inland Meat Company, of Wenatchee, Wash., will establish a branch market at Chelan, Wash.

E. Merrill, Jr., has closed his meat market at Salem, N. H.

John Puder has purchased the meat business of Blum Grocer & Butcher Company at Kahoka, Ill.

W. Eberhardt has purchased the Townsden meat market at Concordia, Kan.

Frank Maurer has sold his meat market at Fostoria, O., to W. M. Emerine.

Wm. Kientz is building an addition to his butcher shop at Libby, Mont.

E. G. Sackett has purchased the meat market of Charles Odgers at Washington, Kan.

M. E. Dederick has sold out his meat market at Abilene, Kan.

L. A. Lamb has purchased the meat market of John Scott at Ford, Kan.

J. T. Adams has purchased the Asher meat market at Asher, Okla.

Steuger & Sons have sold out their meat market at St. Mary's, Kan., to Stephens & Co.

J. Johnson is about to open a butcher shop at 604 North Lincoln street, Parsons, Kan.

Sherwin & Williams are engaging in the meat and grocery business at Chandler, Ariz.

J. Gervas has purchased the meat business of Thanos & Fotis at San Francisco, Cal.



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For Texas, Oklahoma and Arizona business refer to Southwest General Electric Company (formerly Hobson Electric Co.)—Dallas, El Paso, Houston and Oklahoma City. For Canadian business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 4921

# New York Section

J. J. Murphy, of the Swift ice department at Chicago, was in New York during the past week.

H. A. Walker, of the insurance department of Armour & Company at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 28, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.24 cents; imported beef, 8.85 cents per pound.

John B. Ziegler, a retired butcher, died last Wednesday at his home, 492 Third street, Brooklyn. Mr. Ziegler was born in Germany sixty-seven years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for twenty-five years. He leaves a widow and four brothers.

Charles E. Nauss, of Nauss Brothers Company, and William Webber, of Richard Webber's, are very busy members of the newly-organized East Harlem Improvement Association. Mr. Webber is the president of the association and Mr. Nauss is a director.

Samuel Bachenheimer, formerly with Hoehn & Mayer, and Abe Van Gelderen, formerly with H. T. Pond Company, have organized the firm of Bachenheimer & Van Gelderen. They will make a specialty of dressed poultry and will probably locate in West Washington Market district.

The Adler cold storage bill prohibiting the storage of foods "apparently" impure and making it a misdemeanor for a person or company to offer impure food for storage was passed in the Senate and Assembly at Albany just before adjournment last week, and has gone to the governor for signature.

Among visitors to New York territory this week from the Chicago headquarters of the Sulzberger & Sons Company were George H. Gleason of the beef department, H. B. Van Name of the fresh pork department, John Sheehy of the jobbing department, and General Branch House Director V. D. Skipworth.

Swift & Company's employees at Jersey City were entertained by the company in the auditorium of Public School No. 32 last Saturday evening with a stereopticon lecture on Japan. There were several hundred very fine views shown, and the entertainment was a big success. The lecturer was Manager W. A. Johns of the Jersey City plant, and his debut as a rival of Secretary Bryan on the Chautauqua platform was a flattering one.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 28, 1914: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,228 lbs.; Brooklyn, 22,795 lbs.; the Bronx, 8 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 26,046 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 13,280 lbs.; Richmond, 25 lbs.; total, 13,305 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 11,973 lbs.; Brooklyn, 140 lbs.; the Bronx, 117 lbs.; total, 12,230 lbs.

Sir William Vestey, head of the big British meat and cold storage interests operating under his name and under that of the Union Cold Storage Company, was in New

York last week looking over the progress of the work on his new cold storage enterprise to be located on the Brooklyn waterfront. This will be an immense public cold storage warehouse where anybody may operate in handling imported meats, etc. After his visit here Sir William Vestey departed for South America, where he has meat interests.

Beef bladders, filled with an explosive liquid and provided with fuses, were found early Friday morning after a brisk fire in a butcher shop at No. 435 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, had been put out. The fire began with a series of explosions and, when firemen came, the seven families living in the tenement above the shop were in danger. Firemen at times were almost overcome by fumes of the explosive mixture. After the fire several unexploded bladders were discovered. Guiseppi Romaindo, proprietor of the butcher shop where the fire started and where the bladders were, was arrested on a charge of arson. He denied that he knew anything about the origin of the fire.

## OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

It usually takes many years of hard work to become the proprietor of a successful chain of butcher shops, all of them big and prosperous, and when a man reaches that stage in his business career he has had many years of experience.

Probably the youngest men in this country in this line are Martin and Morris Beck, respectively 23 and 24 years of age. Conducting five big shops, and all of them hummers, they have a buyer, a fact which permits them to devote their whole time to their shops, which is one of the secrets of their unusual success. It is hard to believe, but Martin Beck, the youngest brother, has only been in New York three years, having lived and worked in Pittsburgh up to the time he came to this city. Four of their shops are on Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn. The fifth is at No. 588 Hudson street, New York, with executive office at No. 1079 Manhattan avenue. And they intend opening several more shops as soon as they find proper locations. They are mere boys in appearance, but the moment they step behind the block all boyishness disappears and they handle their knives and cleavers with the skill of veterans, both being expert cutters and fine salesmen. The Hudson street store was not considered a good stand until Martin Beck stepped in, and his whirlwind methods took by storm that old section of the city, where they are accustomed to make haste slowly. They have surely proven the old adage that "youth will be served."

The well-known slaughtering firm of Strauss & Adler, for many years near the southwest corner of Fortieth street and Eleventh avenue, having made extensive alterations, improvements and much new construction, have taken the entire two buildings opposite their old quarters, one of which was for many years occupied by the David Shannon Company. Their business has grown so rapidly that it was necessary to find larger quarters, and they are now installed in a thoroughly up-to-date and completely-equipped slaughterhouse. The opening ceremonies took place on March 15, and it looked more like a floral bower than a slaughter-

house, the walls and tracking being profusely hung with big floral pieces from their many friends and customers. The two big sales-rooms were crowded all day, and a tasty lunch and liquid refreshments were served to everybody. Incidentally, a big business was done, about a thousand head of stock being sold. This speaks well for this firm, who have built up a big business among the better class of butchers in New York who are compelled to handle only the best quality of lambs, sheep and calves, and they are always sure of finding their kind of stock in any desired quantities.

Lower Market street, Philadelphia, has always been recognized as a shopping district, but for the past year and a half a change has been noticeable, due partly to the opening of the Sanitary Market at No. 116 Market street, which has tended to make this part of the city a marketing as well as a shopping center. Peter Lacovara, the proprietor, selected an unusual neighborhood for his market, but its fine appearance, unusual cleanliness and superior quality of goods made it an immediate success, and the volume of business, growing steadily larger, made it necessary to add a big fancy fruit department. Mr. Lacovara's artistic displays attract a great deal of attention, and the business is growing so rapidly that a fish and vegetable department are being seriously considered.

The branch house of Armour & Company at the corner of Eutaw and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md., is capably looked after by Manager C. E. Weaver, who has been at the helm for the past year and a half. He knows his business from A to Z, and is an extremely popular member of society in that Southern city, aside from his hosts of friends in the trade.

## YORK ICE MACHINE SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

T. Long & Brothers, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont., Canada; one 17-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. N. Jellyman, 190 Emerson place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Reliance Beef Company, 1940 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George F. Tinkham, Tomball, Tex.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 4-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Toledo Furnace Company, Toledo, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. Y. Parkhill & Company, Ltd., Kingston, Ont., Canada; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, Seattle, Wash.; three 8-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machines, direct connected to slide valve engine, and compression sides complete.

Milk Producers Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; one 17-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side complete.

Young Women's Christian Association, Seattle, Wash.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side complete, also a 400-pound freezing system and piping for refrigerators.

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# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

Bronx Zoological Park, Public Service Building, New York, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side complete.

Hall Ice Cream Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and compression side complete.

Peoria Creamery Company, Peoria, Ill.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Milbrook Farm Dairy Company, Middletown, Conn.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

David Ranken, Jr., School of Mechanical Trades, St. Louis, Mo.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting chain driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a quarter-ton freezing system and water cooling tanks.

American Brewing Company, New Orleans, La.; six coils of "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers and one shell and tube brine cooler, containing 150 square feet of surface.

American Brewing Association, Houston, Tex.; the necessary material to change their present 30 coils of Wolf atmospheric ammonia condenser to 30 "Block" type ammonia condensers.

Anthracite Brewing Company, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; four coils of "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Avondale Ice Factory, Avondale, Ala.; one "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condenser.

Glasgow Electric Light & Ice Company, Glasgow, Ky.; the necessary material for changing their present freezing tank to the flooded freezing system, also two new "Shipley" flooded ammonia condensers, together with new cans and storage tank.

F. M. Shaffer Ice Company, Johnstown, Pa.; one 50-ton storage tank.

Henry Lohrey, Pittsburgh, Pa.; three standard atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Beatrice Cold Storage Company, Beatrice, Neb.; the necessary material for changing their present 30-ton freezing tank to the flooded system, also 1,750 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping.

Peoples Ice & Light Company, Collinsville, Okla.; four coils of "Shipley" flooded type atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex.; 15 coils of "Shipley" flooded type atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Morris & Company, South St. Joseph, Mo.; two 14 x 25 inch vertical single-acting ammonia compressors to replace those of another make.

Henneberger Ice & Storage Company, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; the necessary material to change their freezing tank to the flooded system.

Steubenville Ice Company, Steubenville, Ohio; one 100-ton vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

St. Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; 50,000 feet of 2-inch full weight pipe, galvanized on the outside only.

Davis & Vinsinger, Elkton, Md.; the necessary material for changing their present freezing tank to the flooded system, also one new agitator, new agitator engine and bulkhead for the tank.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.; two shell and tube brine coolers, each containing 2,500 square feet of effective surface.

Arctic Ice & Refrigerating Company, Wichita, Kan.; three coils of "Shipley" flooded type double pipe ammonia condensers.

Merchants Cold Storage & Ice Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; changing their present 9 coils of atmospheric ammonia condensers to 9 "Block" flooded type ammonia condensers, also one new coil of "Block" flooded type atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Riverside Western Oil Company, Delaware, Okla.; three 50-ton shell and tube brine coolers, also three 75-ton shell and tube brine coolers. These coolers will be used for cooling gasoline.

Busy Bee Candy Company, St. Louis, Mo.; three double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; 22,900 feet of 2-inch Byers full weight wrought iron pipe. This piping will be installed for the Medina Cold Storage Company, Medina, N. Y.

Hahn Brothers, Monongahela, Pa.; one vertical 25-ton shell and tube steam condenser.

Arctic Ice & Storage Company, Mexico, Mo.; two 25-ton vertical shell and tube steam condensers, and one 50-ton reboiler.

Louisville Soap Company, Louisville, Ky.; 8 coils of "Shipley" flooded type atmospheric

### J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Granulated  
J-M Impregnated Cork Cork  
Boards J-M Hair Felt  
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Weatherite Paper  
Write us as to your requirements.

**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**  
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

ammonia condensers, 12,800 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping, and one ammonia receiver.

St. Louis Brewing Association (Excelsior Brewery), St. Louis, Mo.; the necessary material for changing their four present "Block" flooded type ammonia condensers of another make, to four "Shipley" flooded type atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; three double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers, accumulator, ammonia receiver, and 8,800 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping. This apparatus was installed for John H. Thompkins, New-sane, N. Y.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; 10,600 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping and four standard atmospheric ammonia condensers. This apparatus will be installed for Williamson Cold Storage Company, Williamson, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 30-ton horizontal shell and tube absorber.

Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 2,400 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron ammonia piping.

## POELS & BREWSTER

Meat and Products Importers

Whitehall Building  
17 Battery Place

NEW YORK

Telephone Rector 4148  
Cable Address "Poelster," N. Y.

## Argentine and Australian Meat and Meat Food Products Our Specialty

ON account of having freezers and cold storage facilities in all branches, we are in a position to handle them regularly and in large quantities. If you have anything to offer, get in communication with us.

MAIN OFFICE: 10th Avenue, 13th to 14th Sts., N. Y.

BRANCHES:

449-451 West 18th Street, N. Y.  
131st Street and 12th Avenue, N. Y.

648-645 Brook Avenue, N. Y.  
189-191 Ft. Greene Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CONRON BROS. COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.00@9.15
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.00@7.85
Oxen and stags .....	5.50@7.65
Bulls .....	5.50@7.50
Dry cows .....	3.00@6.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.	8.25@9.35

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs....	8.00@11.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, barnyard and fed, per 100 lbs. ....	5.00@ 6.00
Live veal calves, culls .....	@ 6.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime .....	8.25@ 8.60
Live lambs, culls .....	@ 6.50
Live sheep, ewes .....	5.50@ 6.00
Live sheep, wethers, per 100 lbs.....	@ 6.75

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@ 9.35
Hogs, medium .....	@ 9.35
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@ 9.45
Pigs .....	@ 9.45
Rough .....	8.35@ 8.45

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy .....	13½@14
Choice, native light .....	13 @13½
Native, common to fair .....	12 @12½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy .....	12½@13
Choice native light .....	@12
Native, common to fair .....	@12
Choice Western, heavy .....	@12½
Choice Western, light .....	@12
Common to fair Texas .....	11½@12
Good to choice heifers .....	@12
Common to fair heifers .....	@11½
Choice cows .....	@11½
Common to fair cows .....	10½@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls .....	10½@11

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs .....	15 @16	16 @17
No. 2 ribs .....	13 @14	14 @15
No. 3 ribs .....	11 @11½	13½@14
No. 1 loins .....	15 @16	16 @17
No. 2 loins .....	13 @14	14 @15
No. 3 loins .....	11 @11½	15 @16
No. 1 hinds and ribs .....	14 @14½	14½@15
No. 2 hinds and ribs .....	13½@14	13½@14
No. 3 hinds and ribs .....	@13½	@13
No. 1 rounds .....	12 @13	@13
No. 2 rounds .....	11 @11½	@12
No. 3 rounds .....	10 @10½	@11½
No. 1 chucks .....	11½@12	@13
No. 2 chucks .....	10½@11	@12
No. 3 chucks .....	9 @10	@11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@18
Veals, county dressed, per lb. ....	@17
Western calves, choice .....	@16
Western calves, fair to good .....	@15
Western calves, common .....	@13
Grassers and buttermilks .....	@13

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs. ....	@12
Hogs, 160 lbs. ....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@12½
Pigs .....	@12½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb. ....	@15½
Lambs, good .....	@14
Lambs, medium to good .....	@12½
Sheep, choice .....	@11½
Sheep, medium to good .....	@10½
Sheep, culls .....	@ 9

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg. ....	@17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg. ....	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg. ....	@16
Smoked picnics, light .....	@13½
Smoked picnics, heavy .....	@13
Smoked shoulders .....	@13

Smoked bacon, boneless .....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in) .....	@17
Dried beef sets .....	@29
Smoked beef tongue, per lb. ....	@18
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	@15

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city .....	15 @18½
Fresh pork loins, Western .....	14½@17
Fresh pork tenderloins .....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins .....	@31
Shoulders, city .....	13½@14
Shoulders, Western .....	12½@13
Butts, regular .....	14 @14½
Butts, boneless .....	16½@17
Fresh hams, city .....	17 @17½
Fresh hams, Western .....	16½@17
Fresh picnic hams .....	12 @12½

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton .....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton .....	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton .....	55.00@ 67.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over .....	280.00@285.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues .....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues .....	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded .....	45 @50c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal .....	45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef .....	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers .....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys .....	@15c. apiece
Mutton kidneys .....	@ 3c. apiece
Livers, beef .....	@11c. a pound
Oxtails .....	@15c. apiece
Heart, beef .....	@ 6c. a pound
Rolls, beef .....	@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western .....	20 @35c. a pound
Lamb's fries .....	8 @ 8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings .....	15½@16c. a pound
Blade meat .....	@12½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat .....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt. ....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle .....	@85
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle .....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle .....	@60
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle .....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle .....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle .....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York .....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb. ....	@70
Hog, middles .....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago .....	@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@27
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York .....	@23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago .....	@75
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s. ....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s. ....	@ 4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white .....	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black .....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white .....	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar .....	12	15
Allspice .....	5½	7½
Cinnamon .....	16	20
Coriander .....	7	9
Cloves .....	18	21
Ginger .....	9	12
Mace .....	65	70

## SALTPETRE.

Crude .....	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated .....	@ 5
Crystals .....	5½@ 6½
Powdered .....	@ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins .....	@ .28
No. 2 skins .....	@ .24
No. 3 skins .....	@ .18
Branded skins .....	@ .18
Ticky skins .....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins .....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins .....	@ .22
No. 1, 12½-14 .....	@2.80
No. 2, 12½-14 .....	@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 .....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 .....	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18 .....	@2.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18 .....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips .....	@2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips .....	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over .....	@3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over .....	@3.45
Branded kips .....	@1.90
Heavy branded kips .....	@2.25
Ticky kips .....	@2.15
Heavy ticky kips .....	@2.50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Dry-picked, avg. per lb. ....	21 @23
Chickens—	
Broilers, in bbls., fancy .....	32 @45
Roasting .....	24 @25
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	18½@19
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	16½@17½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. each .....	18 @18½
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg. ....	16½@18
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb. ....	@14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz. ....	4.25@4.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby, per lb. ....	@16
Chickens, Western, per lb. ....	@16
Chickens, per lb., Southern .....	@16
Fowls, via freight, choice .....	@17½
Fowls, via express .....	@17½
Roosters, old and young .....	@12½
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed .....	@18
Ducks, West. and So., per lb. ....	@18
Geese, per lb. ....	@14
Guineas, per pair .....	@65

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras .....	24½@25
Creamery, Firsts .....	23 @24
Process, Extras .....	20 @20½
Process, Firsts .....	18 @19

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras .....	21½@22
Fresh gathered, store, picked firsts .....	20½@21
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	19½@20
Fresh gathered, seconds .....	18½@19½
Fresh gathered, dirties .....	18 @18½
Fresh gathered, checks .....	17 @17½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago .....	@ 3.10
Bone meal, steamed, per ton .....	21.50 @22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton .....	25.00 @26.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago .....	@ 3.15
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt .....	@ 3.45
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York .....	@ 3.55
Nitrate of soda—spot .....	@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York .....	25.00 @26.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York .....	3.50 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt .....	3.22½@3.25 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York .....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal) .....	3.55 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and Newport News .....	8.60 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid) .....	nominal
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25% .....	@ 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25% .....	2.95 @ 3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston .....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs. ....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried .....	3.75 @ 4.00

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